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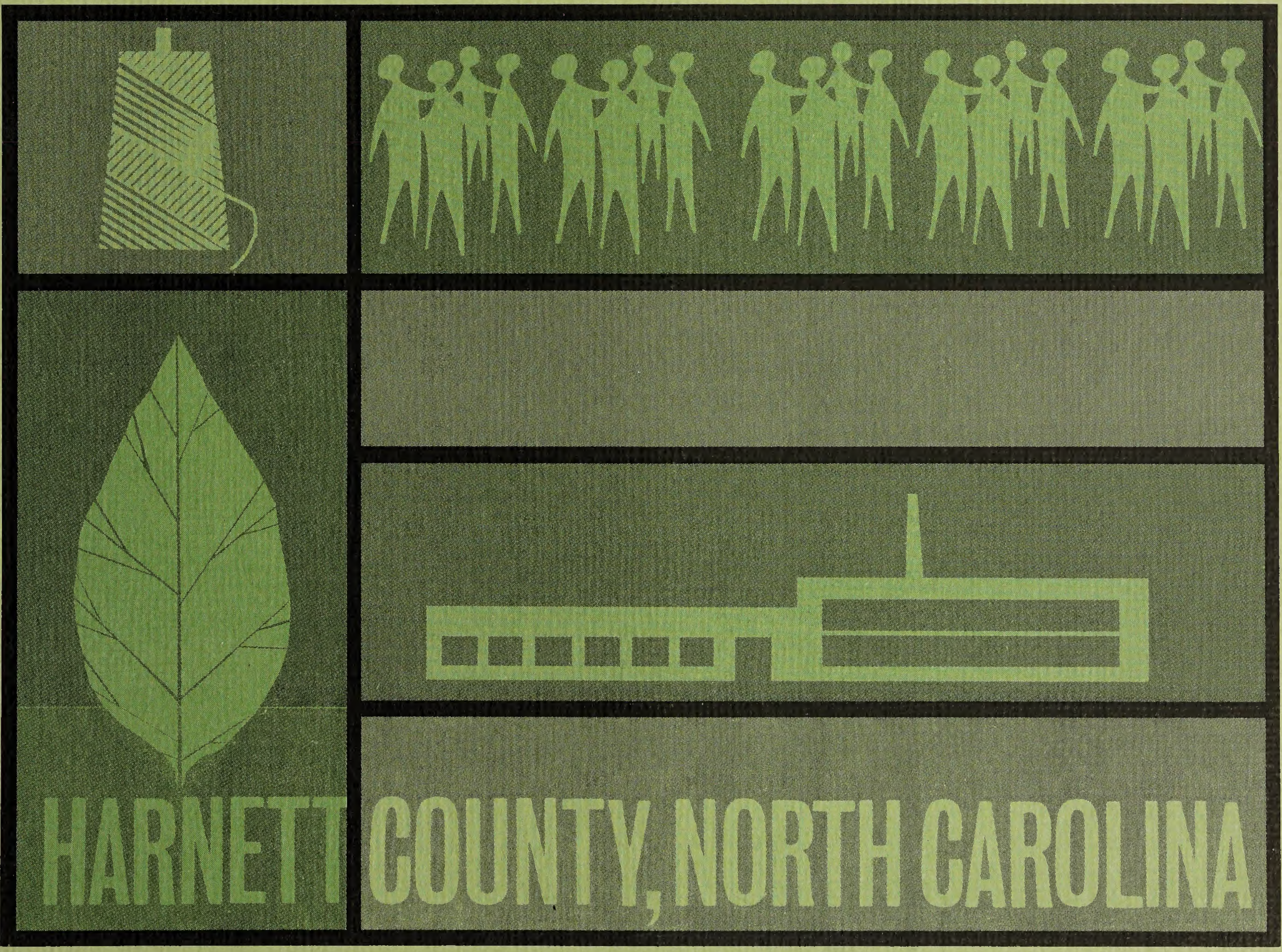

HARNETT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

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This study defines a pattern of orderly and systematic growth for Harnett County based upon an analysis of physical, economic, and social conditions, local traditions and desires, and basic planning principles. Implementation strategies are also offered. The planning period or time span for this study will be 24 years, with 2000 being considered the target year.

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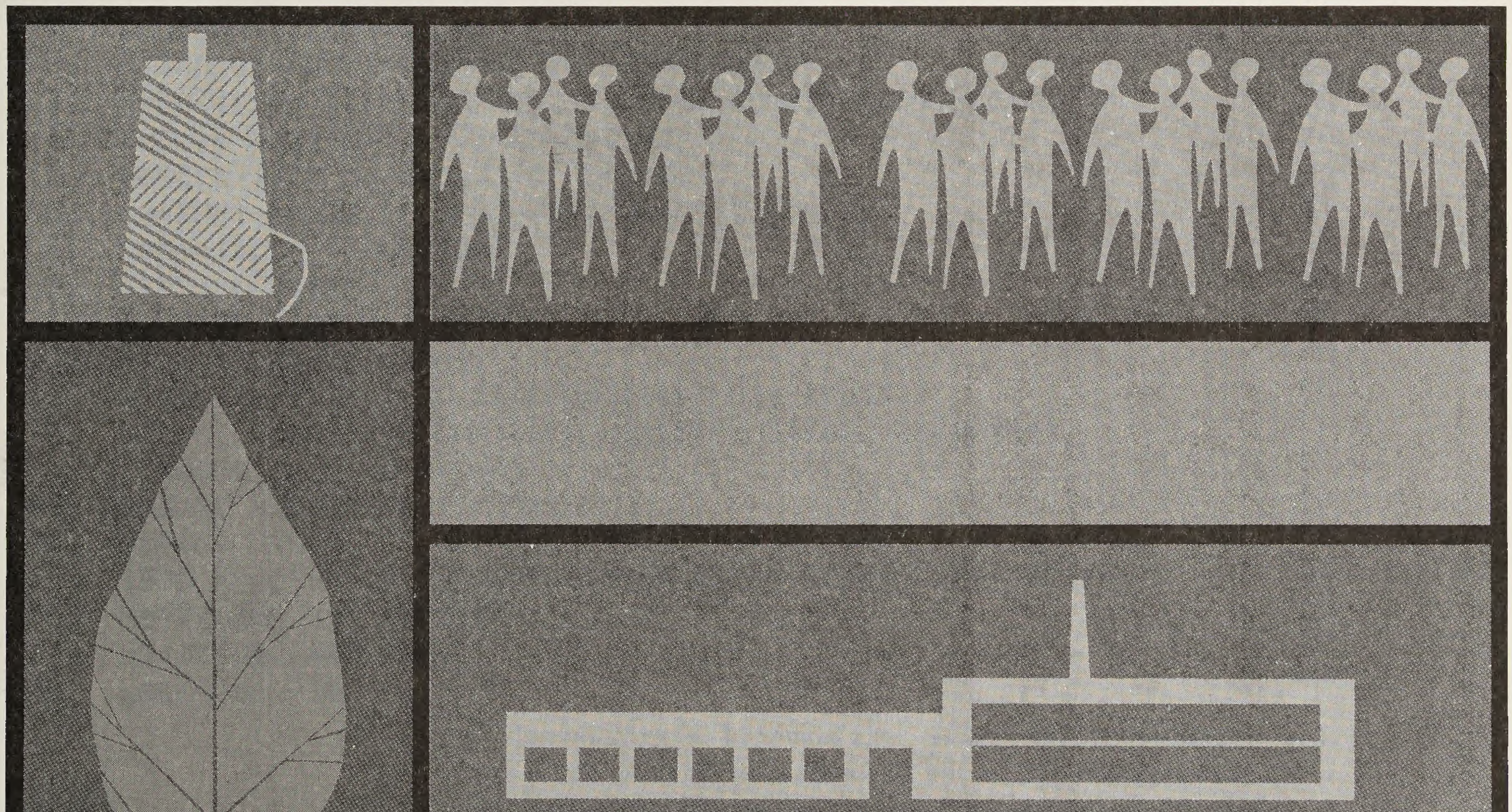

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INTRODUCTION

This Land Use Plan presents a growth pattern and the desires of Harnett County for land utilization over the next two decades. The plan was prepared by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Community Assistance in conjunction with the Harnett County Planning Board, the Harnett County Board of Commissioners and many county residents. The County Board of Commissioners directed that this plan be prepared so that they and all other governments and the planning board, developers, investors, and other interested parties would have available both a comprehensive assessment of existing land use and conditions affecting development and a general plan guiding the location of future development and the coordination of public utility systems and services with this future development.

SUMMARY

The following statements briefly summarize the most significant points of this study.

SALIENT POINTS AFFECTING LAND USE

1. Harnett County's goals and objectives for land use may be summarized by stating that orderly growth, a decent living environment, an efficient and safe circulation system, adequate public services, and a healthy economy are to be sought.
2. Two large urban areas, Raleigh and Fayetteville, are within close proximity of all portions of Harnett County. The sprawling Fort Bragg-Pope Air Force Military Reservation borders the southwestern portion of Harnett County.
3. The planning area for Harnett County includes all portions of the county not under the planning jurisdiction of the incorporated municipalities of Lillington, Coats, Angier, Erwin, and Dunn.
4. From 1960 to 1970, Harnett County ranked fifth in population growth rate among its neighboring counties and is still basically a rural county with 77.5% of its total population living in rural areas. Within Harnett County, from 1940 to 1975, township populations have varied with only Johnsonville, Barbecue, and Anderson Creek Townships showing continuous growth. From 1970 to 1975, Johnsonville and Anderson Creek Townships demonstrated a rapid growth rate.
5. Harnett County's recent population growth can be attributed to in-migration rather than births. From 1950 to 1972 births have decreased and deaths have increased.

6. Presently, the majority (60%) of Harnett County's population lives in Lillington, Neills Creek, Black River, Grove, Duke, Averasboro, Johnsonville, and Anderson Creek Townships.

7. Considering past trends and future population projections, the distribution of the majority (80%) of Harnett County's future population (by year 2000) will be in the central, eastern, and southwest portions of the county. In the central and eastern portions, growth will be encouraged because of existing municipalities and the availability of municipal services. In the southwest portions of the county, growth should continue as a result of the proximity of Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base.

8. Harnett County's civilian labor force increased steadily between the years 1970 and 1974. Of this total labor force, manufacturing related jobs have increased, while agricultural related jobs have decreased. Economic estimates for the future show continued growth in manufacturing related jobs and a continued decrease in agricultural related jobs.

9. Out-commuting of residents to work almost doubled between 1960 and 1970.

10. Eastern Harnett County is an area of gently rolling terrain with elevations ranging from 100 to 300 feet above sea level. In the western part of the county, steeper hills exist with elevations as high as 450 feet above sea level. Undeveloped lands are covered by pines and low-lying shrubs. Low lying lands are found along the rivers and streams of the county.

11. The generalized soils picture for Harnett County indicates that the most serious soil problems occur along the rivers and streams of the county, as high water tables and flood hazards exist.

12. A detailed soils survey is in progress for the entire county. All land utilization should occur in conjunction with soil suitability as determined by this study and by further detailed site inspections. Land areas containing serious soil problems should not be used intensively.

13. Moderate ground water supplies are available throughout the county from properly located wells. Land should be utilized in a manner that would not harm these ground water supplies.

14. Most of the surface waters in the county are suitable only for low quality water usage, such as fishing and fish propagation. The Cape Fear River is suitable as a source for drinking water. All surface water bodies should be utilized in a manner that will protect their best usage and enhance environmental quality. Thus, land areas adjacent to surface waters should not be intensively utilized.

15. Prime agricultural lands are located in the central to eastern part of the county, timber lands are located in the western part of the county, and wetlands are located along rivers and streams. As precious natural resources, the use of these lands should be approached with care and intensive development discouraged.

16. All land use activities should be reviewed in light of potential effects on biological elements, such as endangered wildlife species. In Harnett County, the wild turkey and red-cockaded woodpecker are listed as endangered species.

17. Historic sites of national, state, and local interest are located throughout the county. Proposed environmental use areas include the Cape Fear River and scenic roads. A designated environmental use area is Raven Rock State Park. All land uses near these areas should be compatible with these sites and the sites should be preserved.

18. All municipalities are served by a public water system. All municipalities except Coats are served by a public sewer system. A plan for a metropolitan water district comprised of Angier, Lillington, Coats, Buies Creek, and Shawtown, and an 800' corridor along the major transportation routes connecting these communities may become reality in 1976.

    Urban growth should occur where public utilities are available. If the new metropolitan water system becomes a reality, growth will occur along its route and this growth should be carefully planned and controlled. In parts of the county where no public water or sewer systems are available, development should occur at low densities.

19. Major energy supply facilities include a natural gas pipeline, electrical transmission lines, and a petroleum pipeline. All growth should occur in a manner which will conserve energy. This suggests that a compact growth pattern should be encouraged.

20. As Harnett County grows, public facilities and services should be planned to meet the expanding demands and needs of county residents. Thus, solid waste disposal, police and fire protection, school facilities, recreation facilities, et cetera, should be of prime importance in making decisions relating to land utilization and the general growth pattern of the county.

21. Harnett County has a good transportation system which presents no significant problem to land utilization. The best transportation systems are located in the central to eastern part of the county.

22. A substantial portion of Harnett County consists of wetlands, agricultural and forest lands, and water bodies. Urban type development is concentrated mostly in or near the existing incorporated towns. However, clusters of development exist in Bunnlevel, Buies Creek, Mamers and Anderson Creek and Johnsonville Townships. In the rural parts of the county, development is scattered and consists mostly of mobile homes, farm homes, small convenience businesses, and churches.

LAND USE PLAN

This land use plan establishes a generalized growth pattern for Harnett County over the next twenty-four years. This growth pattern is represented through six general land classifications.

1. Urban Areas. The urban areas contain all the incorporated towns. These areas should act as focal points for future urban growth. In relation to the other parts of the county, the towns will act as activity centers with the primary function of providing goods and services to residents of the county.

2. Developing Areas. Developing areas include those parts of the county outside the urban areas where concentrated growth is occurring or where it is likely to occur in the next twenty-four years. In these areas, a mixture of residential, commercial and social and cultural uses is anticipated. The main character of the area should be residential in nature. These areas are found near the incorporated towns, Buies Creek, and in Anderson and Johnsonville Townships.

3. Industrial Areas. Industrial areas include those lands that are conducive to such development. Most are located fairly close to the urban areas so that industries may take advantage of public facilities and services.

4. Commercial Areas. Commercial areas include those lands that would be particularly suitable for major business activity. These sites are located at the I-95 interchanges.

5. Conservation Areas. The conservation areas shall include those parts of the county which should be maintained in a natural state where very limited or no public services are provided. This area would contain fragile, hazard or other lands which are necessary to maintain a healthy natural environment. Conservation areas are found mainly along the county's rivers and streams and include the county's historical sites.

6. Rural Areas. Rural areas of the county include lands that are particularly suited for agricultural activities, forestry, or mining operations. Generally, the only significant additional type of land use occurring in rural areas would be very low density residential development such as one dwelling unit per acre.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

If this plan is to be useful, it must be followed by implementation methods. The major implementing tools of the plan will be a zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, building codes, and a building inspection department. The county should quickly adopt the appropriate ordinances and codes and strictly enforce them through the inspection department. In addition to these methods, the County Planning Board will be very important in the implementation of this plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

This plan has been designed with the intent of maximizing environmental protection.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following set of goals and the objectives necessary to achieve these goals have been established in an effort to insure the utilization of sound judgement and consistency in the preparation and implementation of this land use plan. Moreover, these goals and objectives can assist elected and appointed county officials and private citizens in making logical policy decisions in guiding present and future development in the planning area. Adherence to these goals and objectives should help achieve an attractive and desirable living environment.

GOAL: All land in Harnett County shall be used in an orderly and intelligent manner.

Objectives:

1. The County Commissioners, County Planning Board, and county residents should utilize this land use plan and subsequent implementation measures as a guide for making land use policy decisions.
2. The County Commissioners and County Planning Board should obtain the involvement of planning area residents in the planning and implementation processes through actively encouraging participation at scheduled meetings.
3. All county and municipal planning efforts should be coordinated to achieve maximum benefit and efficient land utilization.
4. Land shall be utilized in a manner which provides a decent living environment, economic development, and preservation of natural physical features.

GOAL: Preserve natural features and eliminate or prevent abuses to the environment.

Objectives:

1. Protect prime agricultural and wood lands from imcompatible development and discourage uses that would destroy their productivity.
2. Achieve maximum protection and use of flood plains and stream banks for open space conservation, recreation, or farming.
3. Encourage the use of detailed soils data in future development decisions.
4. Preserve areas of natural beauty.
5. Encourage environmental protection by preventing soil erosion.
6. Develop a program to achieve high water quality by insuring such things as the adequate treatment of wastewater.

7. Monitor all sources of possible air pollution.

8. Promote an attractive county appearance by improving visual attractiveness throughout the county.

GOAL: Provide a decent home and living environment for all residents of the planning area.

Objectives:

1. Encourage the development of housing in varying density type and cost to meet the needs of all income levels and age groups.

2. Encourage programs to improve deteriorated neighborhoods and substandard housing.

3. Preserve existing sound neighborhoods and phase out unsuitable land uses which may now exist in residential areas.

4. Guide new housing developments to locations which are convenient to jobs, stores, and cultural opportunities, and which can be served by public utilities to the maximum extent possible.

5. Adopt and strictly enforce necessary ordinances and regulations which will help achieve a decent home and living environment for all residents of the planning area.

GOAL: Promote businesses, stores, and services in amounts, kinds, and locations to serve well the needs of customers, the business community and investors.

Objectives:

1. Encourage the grouping of stores and businesses, throughout the county, in existing activity centers, such as downtown and shopping centers, which can handle pedestrians as well as auto traffic and parking needs.

2. Protect shopping areas from negative kinds of development.

3. Discourage strip commercial development and limit entrances along busy roads.

4. Encourage conservation, remodelling, and new building in the downtown areas of the county's municipalities.

GOAL: Encourage a variety of new and expanded industries by designating ample land areas with good access to transportation and utilities.

Objectives:

1. Encourage new industrial development to increase the number and types of jobs and promote economic growth and stability.

2. Designate several suitable areas of the county for industrial development.

3. Protect industrial areas from incompatible kinds of development and phase out existing land uses which are unsuitable for industrial areas.

4. With respect to environmental protection and natural resource conversation, seek "least cost" and "least harmful" locations and services for industries.

GOAL: Encourage the provision of high quality public and private utilities at locations and in quantities which are consistent with the needs of county residents and capable of expansion to meet foreseeable needs.

Objectives:

1. Maintain a continuing monitoring and updating of public facility needs, plans, and priorities for construction and services.

2. Extend water and sewer services to all appropriate portions of the county and require that all uses with access to the public water and sewer lines utilize the system.

3. Subject proposed developments using private utility systems to stringent review to insure that the system is adequate for the proposed use and for foreseeable expansion.

4. Insure adequate storm drainage throughout the county, especially in developed portions within the county.

GOAL: Promote a modern transportation system which provides convenient and safe movement within the county.

Objectives:

1. Encourage paving of existing roads and streets and require pavement of new streets.

2. Encourage adequate off-street parking and loading facilities for all land uses.

3. Limit entrances onto busy thoroughfares to minimize traffic hazards and congestion.

4. Encourage subdivision design and street layout which minimizes amounts of land devoted to streets.

5. Encourage planned developments to provide excellent pedestrian ways and bikeways where appropriate.

6. Actively promote implementation of the county's thoroughfare plan.

GOAL: Encourage the development of appropriately located and diversified recreational facilities which are adequate to meet the needs and desires of present and future citizens of Harnett County.

Objectives:

1. Establish an adequate park and recreation system by encouraging park dedication and public purchase of land that is suitable for recreational purposes.
2. Encourage the dedication of parks and recreational space in new subdivisions.
3. Encourage close coordination between school programs and use of school facilities and the recreational programs of the county.
4. Encourage and provide for the recreational use of areas that are particularly compatible with recreational activities, such as flood plains.
5. Seek to improve recreational programs so that opportunities are available to all segments of the population, including the handicapped and elderly.

BACKGROUND REPORT

This section describes the physical, economic and social conditions of Harnett County. These elements are perhaps the most important determinants of the extent of growth in the future, which local citizens and decision makers must understand in order to predict and plan for the future.

Regional Setting

Harnett County is located in the south central portion of North Carolina. It is bordered by Sampson and Johnston Counties on the east, by Wake County on the north, by Chatham, Lee, and Moore Counties on the west, and by the Lower Little River and Cumberland County on the south. Approximately 30 miles north of Lillington, the center of Harnett County and the county seat, is the City of Raleigh, the State Capital. Approximately 30 miles south of Lillington is the City of Fayetteville, a rapidly developing urban area.

For purposes of large scale planning and delivery of certain public services, the State of North Carolina has been divided into seventeen regions. Harnett County is in Region M, along with Cumberland and Sampson Counties. Figure 1 shows Harnett County and its location with respect to its neighbors in Region M and the state as a whole.

Planning Area

The territorial jurisdiction of a county for planning and regulation of development has been defined in the General Statutes of North Carolina as G.S. 153A-320. Under this statute, a county may plan and regulate development throughout its boundaries, except as otherwise provided in G.S. 160A-360. G.S. 160A-360 authorizes cities to plan and regulate development within their corporate limits and within a defined area extending not more than one mile beyond their corporate limits. With the approval of the board or boards of County Commissioners, a city with a population of 10,000 to 25,000 may extend its planning and regulation of development powers not more than two miles beyond its corporate limits and a city with a population of 25,000 and over may extend these same powers not more than three miles beyond its corporate limits.

Thus, the planning area for Harnett County will include all portions of the County which are not under the planning and regulation jurisdiction of a municipality. Presently, all of the incorporated cities of Harnett County are exercising the powers provided to them under G.S. 160A-360. Figure 2 graphically identifies the County's planning jurisdiction.

With the existence of both municipal and county planning agencies, the coordination of all planning activities between these agencies is a must. Perhaps the most crucial areas of cooperation will be in establishing growth policies and implementation strategies. Once this is accomplished, these policies and strategies must be related to those of state and regional agencies.

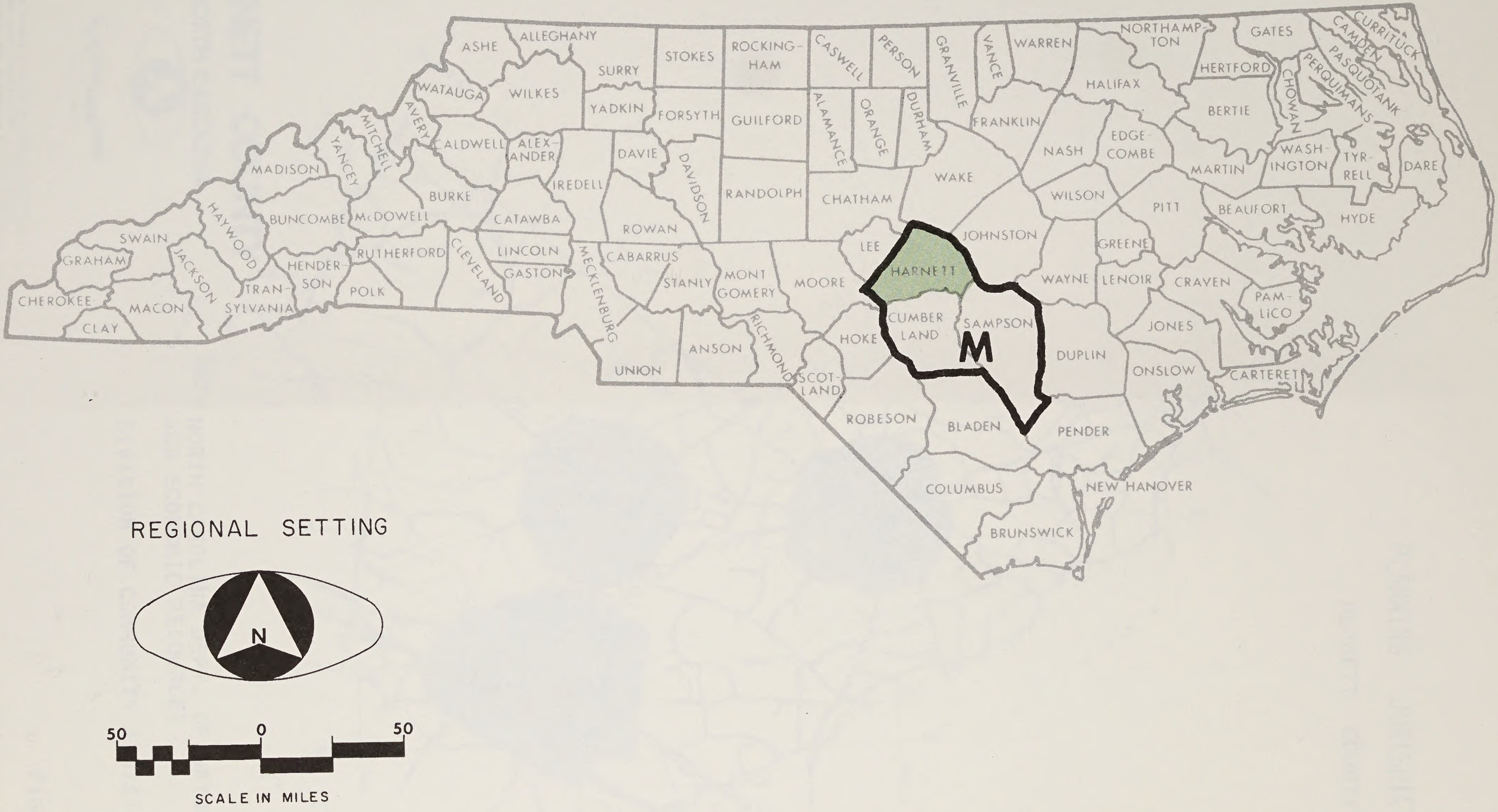
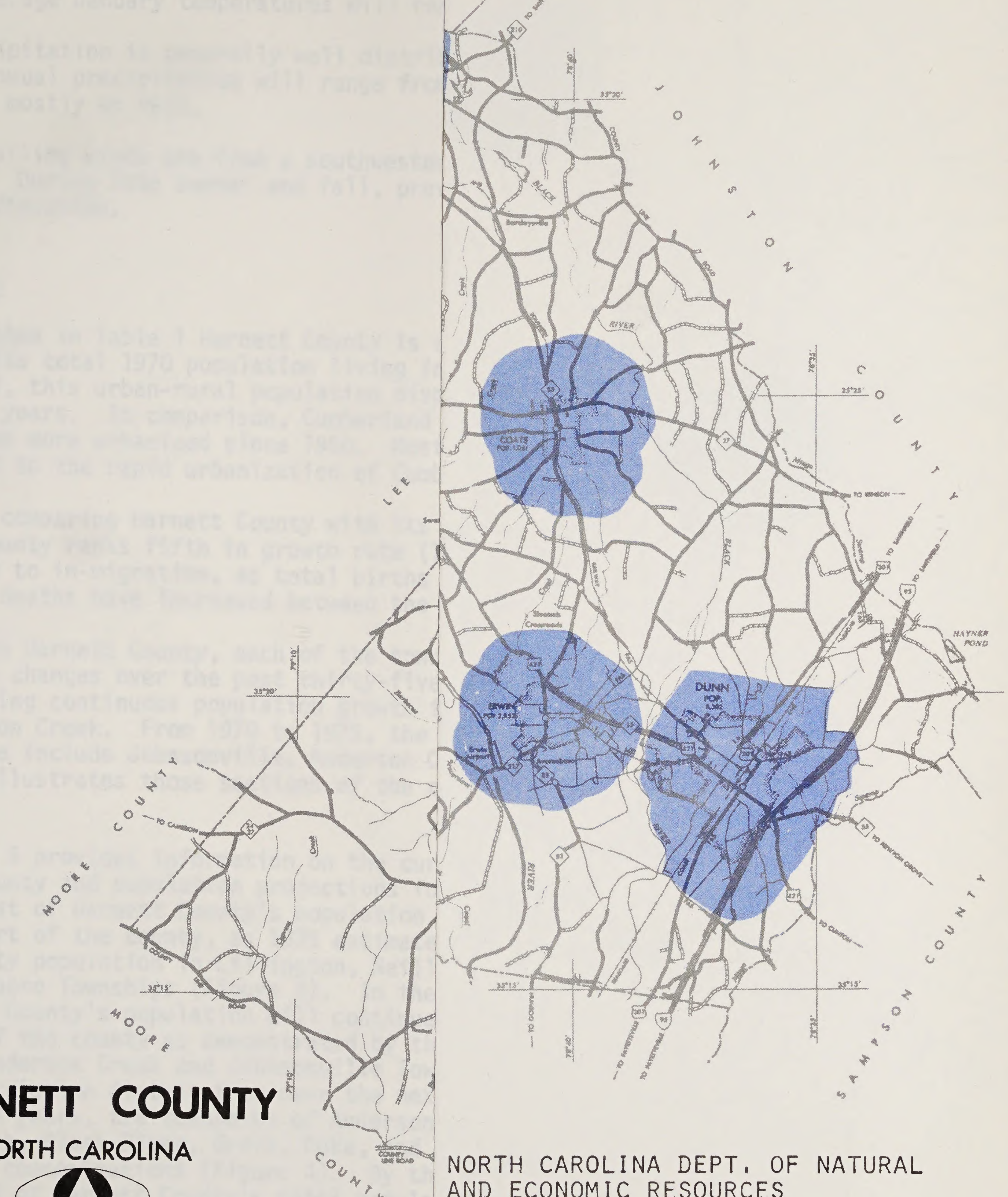

REGIONAL SETTING

FIGURE 1

PLANNING JURISDICTION

HARNETT COUNTY



HARNETT COUNTY

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SCALE IN MILES

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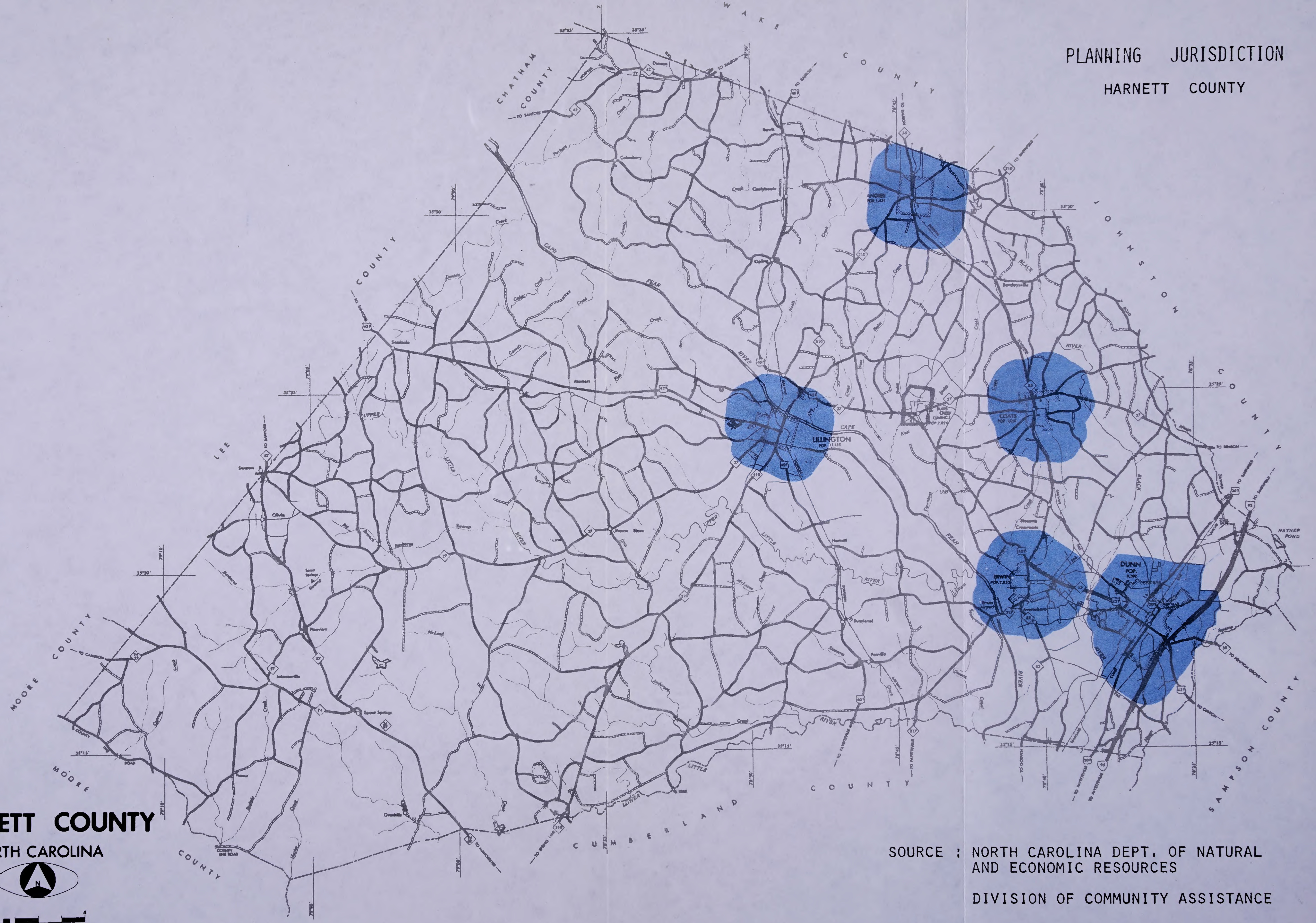
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 2

PLANNING JURISDICTION

HARNETT COUNTY



SOURCE : NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 2

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Climate[1]

Harnett County enjoys a favorable climate and thus presents no major problems to land utilization. Tropical air is present over the county during the summer season bringing warm temperatures and rather high humidities. The average July temperature will range from 78 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Winters in Harnett County are short with an average frost-free growing season of 210 days. Average January temperatures will range from 42 to 44 degrees Fahrenheit.

Precipitation is generally well distributed throughout the year. The average annual precipitation will range from 46 to 48 inches with precipitation occurring mostly as rain.

Prevailing winds are from a southwesterly direction during most seasons of the year. During late summer and fall, prevailing winds are from a northeasterly direction.

Population

As noted in Table 1 Harnett County is still a rural county with over 77.5% of its total 1970 population living in rural areas. As further noted in Table 1, this urban-rural population dispersion has not changed significantly in recent years. In comparison, Cumberland County and Region M, as a whole, have become more urbanized since 1950. Most of the change in Region M can be attributed to the rapid urbanization of Cumberland County.

When comparing Harnett County with its seven neighboring counties, Harnett County ranks fifth in growth rate (Table 2). Recent growth may be attributed to in-migration, as total births in the county have decreased, and total deaths have increased between the years 1950 and 1972 (Table 3).

Within Harnett County, each of the townships have experienced varied population changes over the past thirty-five years (Table 4). Those townships demonstrating continuous population growth include Johnsonville, Barbecue, and Anderson Creek. From 1970 to 1975, the townships indicating the fastest growth rate include Johnsonville, Anderson Creek, and Upper Little River. Figure 3 illustrates those sections of the county experiencing a high growth rate.

Table 5 provides information on the current population distribution within Harnett County and population projections for each township and the county as a whole. Most of Harnett County's population is located in the central to eastern part of the county, as 1975 estimates place approximately 60% of the total county population in Lillington, Neills Creek, Black River, Grove, Duke and Averasboro Townships (Figure 3). In the future, it is anticipated that most of Harnett County's population will continue to live in the central to eastern sections of the county as demonstrated by the township population projections. However, Anderson Creek and Johnsonville Townships will also experience a heavier population distribution over the next twenty-four years. Thus, over the next 24 years, the townships of Anderson Creek, Johnsonville, Lillington, Neills Creek, Black River, Grove, Duke, and Averasboro will contain the heaviest population concentrations (Figure 4). By the year 2000, these townships may contain 80% of Harnett County's total population.

TABLE 1
URBAN AND RURAL
POPULATION TRENDS, 1950-1970
CUMBERLAND, HARNETT, AND SAMPSON COUNTIES AND REGION M

	Population			
Year	Cumberland	Harnett	Sampson	Region M
1950				
Total	96,006	47,605	49,780	193,391
Urban	38,143	9,660	4,414	52,217
% of Total	39.7%	20.3%	8.9%	27.0%
Rural	57,863	37,945	45,366	141,174
% of Total	60.3%	79.7%	91.1%	73.0%
1960				
Total	148,418	48,236	48,013	244,667
Urban	70,183	10,749	7,461	88,393
% of Total	47.3%	22.3%	15.5%	36.1%
Rural	78,235	37,487	40,552	156,274
% of Total	52.7%	77.7%	84.5%	63.9%
1970				
Total	212,042	49,667	44,954	306,663
Urban	140,584	11,154	7,057	158,795
% of Total	66.3%	22.5%	15.7%	51.8%
Rural	71,458	38,513	37,897	147,868
% of Total	33.7%	77.5%	84.3%	48.2%

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF NARNETT COUNTY GROWTH WITH SURROUNDING COUNTIES
50-YEAR PERIOD (1920-1970)

COUNTY	1920	% Chg.	1930	% Chg.	1940	% Chg.	1950	% Chg.	1960	% Chg.	1970	% Chg.
CHATHAM	23,814		24,177	+1.5	24,726	+2.3	25,392	+2.7	26,785	+5.5	29,554	+10.3
CUMBERLAND	35,064		45,219	+29.0	59,320	+31.2	96,006	+61.8	148,418	+54.6	212,042	+42.9
JOHNSTON	48,998		57,621	+17.6	63,798	+10.7	65,906	+3.3	62,936	-4.5	61,737	-1.9
LEE	13,400		16,996	+26.8	18,743	+10.3	23,522	+25.5	26,561	+12.9	30,467	+14.7
MOORE	21,388		28,215	+31.9	30,969	+9.8	33,129	+7.0	36,733	+10.9	39,048	+6.3
SAMPSON	36,002		40,082	+11.3	47,440	+18.4	49,780	+4.9	48,013	-3.5	44,954	-6.4
WAKE	75,155		94,757	+26.1	109,544	+15.6	136,450	+24.6	169,082	+23.9	228,453	+35.1
HARNETT	28,313		37,911	+33.9	44,239	+16.7	47,605	+7.6	48,236	+1.3	49,667	+3.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3

TOTAL BIRTHS AND DEATHS

HARNETT COUNTY, 1950,'60,'65,'70,'72

Year	Births	Deaths
1950	1,236	340
1960	1,115	433
1965	1,040	470
1970	990	495
1972	957	530

Source: North Carolina Department of Administration, _North Carolina State Government Statistical Abstract_, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1973 Edition.

TABLE 4
POPULATION TRENDS BY TOWNSHIP, HARNETT COUNTY, 1940-1975

Geographic Area	1940	1950	% Chg 1940-1950	1960	% Chg 1950-1960	1970	% Chg 1960-1970	1975	% Chg 1970-1975
Anderson Creek	1,522	1,971	+29.5	2,211	+12.2	3,075	+39.1	6,940	+125.7
Averasboro	9,650	11,567	+19.9	11,747	+1.6	11,657	-.8	11,930	+2.3
Barbecue	1,922	2,225	+15.8	2,375	+6.7	2,844	+19.7	2,930	+1.9
Black River	3,731	3,761	+.8	3,668	-2.5	3,699	+.8	3,770	+1.9
Buckhorn	1,738	1,202	-30.8	1,001	-16.7	862	-13.9	900	+4.4
Duke	5,835	5,510	-5.6	5,587	+1.4	5,450	-2.5	5,520	+1.3
Grove	4,598	4,977	+8.2	4,952	-.5	4,494	-9.2	4,590	+2.1
Hectors Creek	1,787	2,213	+23.8	1,794	-18.9	1,561	-13.0	1,580	+1.2
Johnsonville	956	1,264	+32.2	1,450	+14.7	1,887	+30.1	2,650	+40.4
Lillington	2,798	3,116	+11.4	3,037	-2.5	3,618	+19.1	3,320	+8.2
Neills Creek	2,409	2,640	+10.0	3,370	+27.7	4,072	+20.8	3,990	-2.0
Stewarts Creek	2,746	2,719	-1.0	2,676	-1.6	2,399	-10.4	2,540	+5.9
Upper Little River	4,547	4,440	-2.4	4,368	-1.6	4,049	-7.3	4,580	+13.1
Harnett County	44,239	47,605	+7.6	48,236	+1.3	49,667	+3.0	55,240	+11.2

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1975 population figures are estimates based on a 1975 housing survey conducted by the Division of Community Assistance and the Region M Council of Governments. 1975 estimates were provided by the Region M Council of Governments and are based on a housing count for further detail - See Table 21, Page 65.

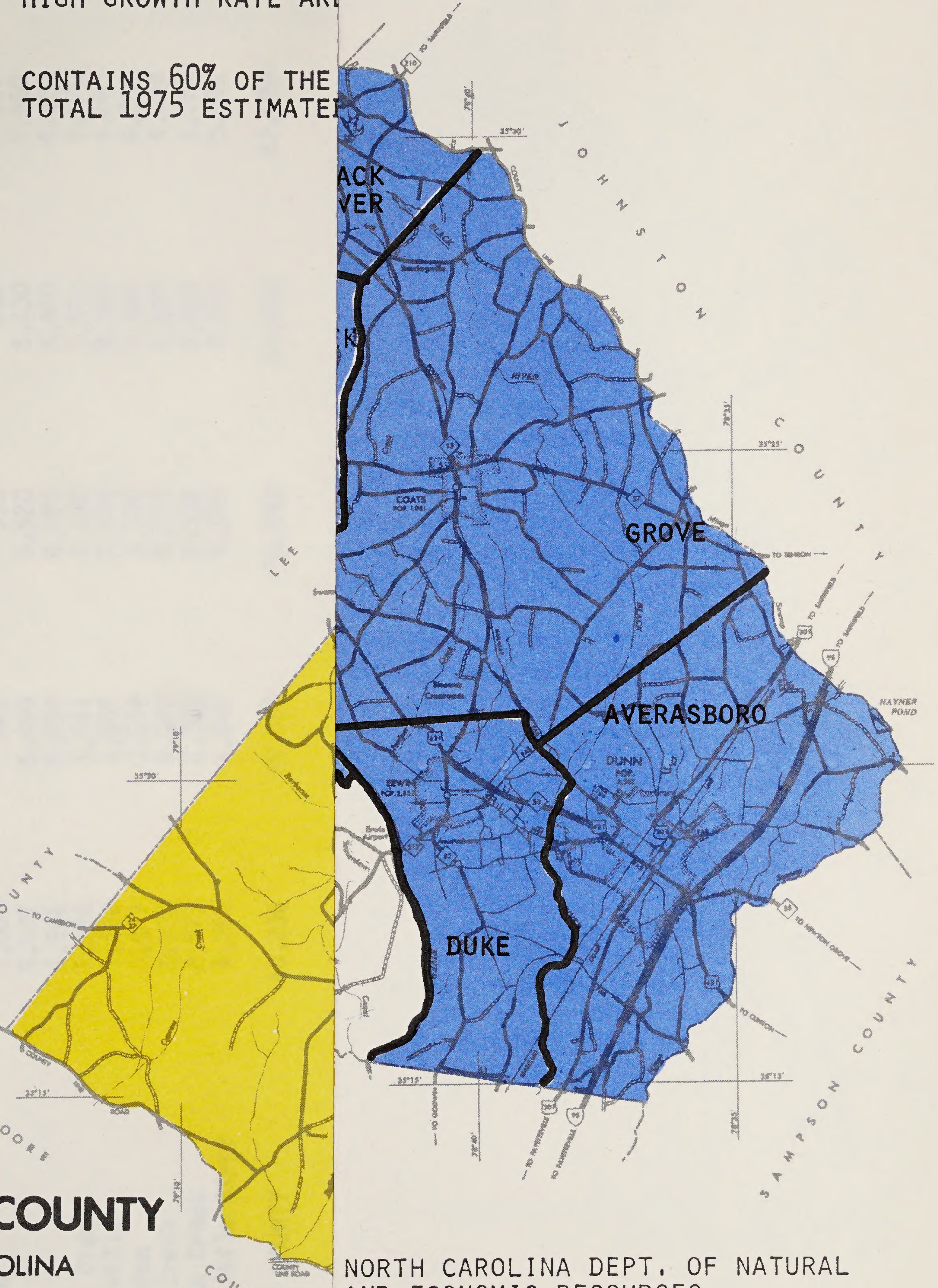
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND HIGH GROWTH RATE AREAS

LEGEND

▬ TOWNSHIP LINES

🟨 HIGH GROWTH RATE ARE

🟦 CONTAINS 60% OF THE TOTAL 1975 ESTIMATE



THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH AN URBAN PLANNING GRANT FROM THE DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

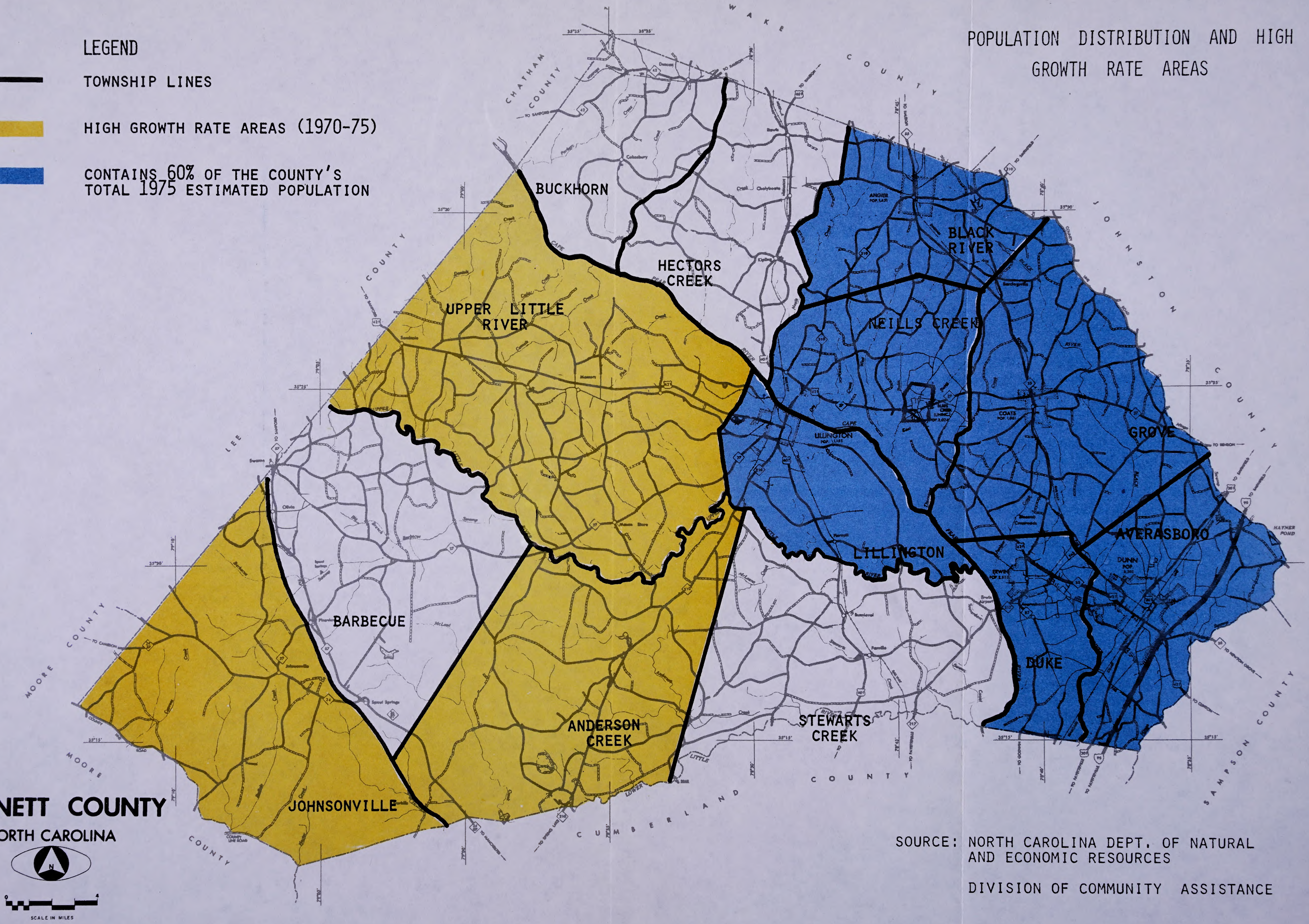
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 3

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND HIGH GROWTH RATE AREAS

LEGEND

▬	TOWNSHIP LINES
🟨	HIGH GROWTH RATE AREAS (1970-75)
🟦	CONTAINS 60% OF THE COUNTY'S TOTAL 1975 ESTIMATED POPULATION



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 3

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH AN URBAN PLANNING GRANT FROM THE DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

TABLE 5
ESTIMATED POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY TOWNSHIP, HARNETT COUNTY, 1960-2000

	1960	1970	1975	1980	1990	2000
Anderson Creek	2,211	3,075	6,940	9,090	12,110	15,950
Averasboro	11,747	11,657	11,930	11,820	13,080	14,190
Barbecue	2,375	2,844	2,930	3,070	3,480	3,990
Black River	3,668	3,699	3,770	3,720	4,220	4,430
Buckhorn	1,001	862	900	860	860	810
Duke	5,587	5,450	5,520	5,430	5,950	6,650
Grove	4,952	4,494	4,590	4,440	4,400	4,880
Hectors Creek	1,794	1,561	1,580	1,510	1,570	1,380
Johnsonville	1,450	1,887	2,650	3,360	4,680	6,450
Lillington	3,037	3,618	3,320	3,360	4,000	4,430
Neills Creek	3,370	4,072	3,990	4,020	4,900	5,610
Stewarts Creek	2,676	2,399	2,540	2,550	2,750	2,760
Upper Little River	4,368	4,049	4,580	4,760	5,000	5,470
HARNETT COUNTY	48,236	49,667	55,240	58,000	67,000	77,000

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

	1960	1970	1975	1980	1990	2000
Anderson Creek	4.58	6.19	12.56	15.67	18.08	20.71
Averasboro	24.35	23.47	21.60	20.39	19.52	18.43
Barbecue	4.92	5.73	5.30	5.30	5.19	5.18
Black River	7.60	7.45	6.82	6.41	6.30	5.75
Buckhorn	2.07	1.74	1.63	1.48	1.28	1.05
Duke	11.58	10.97	9.99	9.37	8.88	8.64
Grove	10.27	9.05	8.31	7.65	6.57	6.34
Hectors Creek	3.72	3.14	2.86	2.60	2.34	1.79
Johnsonville	3.01	3.80	4.80	5.80	6.99	8.38
Lillington	6.30	7.28	6.01	5.80	5.97	5.75
Neills Creek	6.99	8.20	7.22	6.93	7.31	7.29
Stewarts Creek	5.55	4.83	4.60	4.39	4.11	3.59
Upper Little River	9.06	8.15	8.29	8.21	7.46	7.10
HARNETT COUNTY	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

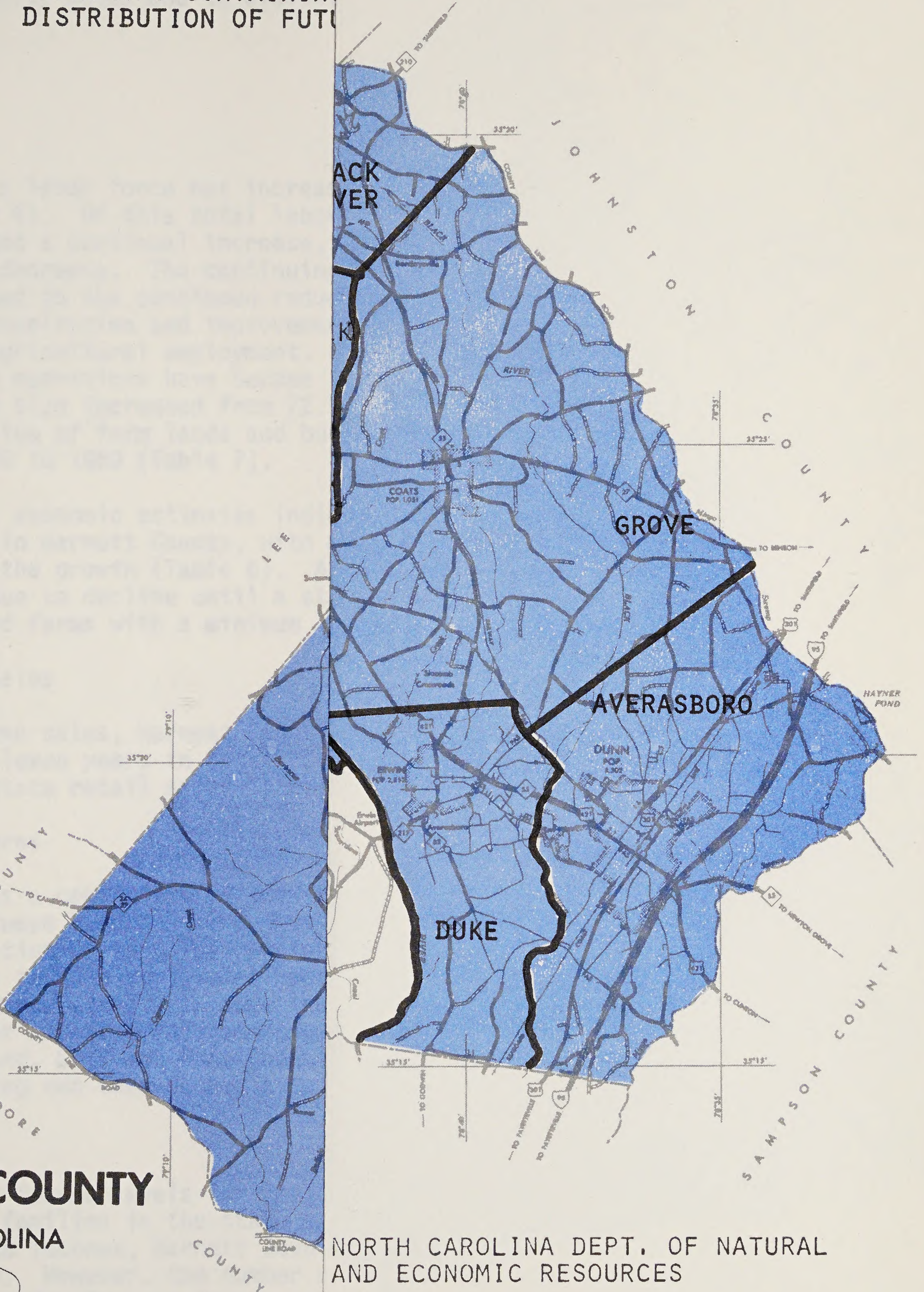
Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960 and 1970; 1975 Housing Condition Survey by NCDNER-DCS and Region "M" Staff; Building Permits issued by the Town of Dunn and Erwin; and estimates by Region "M" Council of Governments.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

LEGEND

▬ TOWNSHIP LINES

🟦 TOWNSHIPS CONTAININ
DISTRIBUTION OF FUT



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

0 4
SCALE IN MILES

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NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF NATURAL
AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

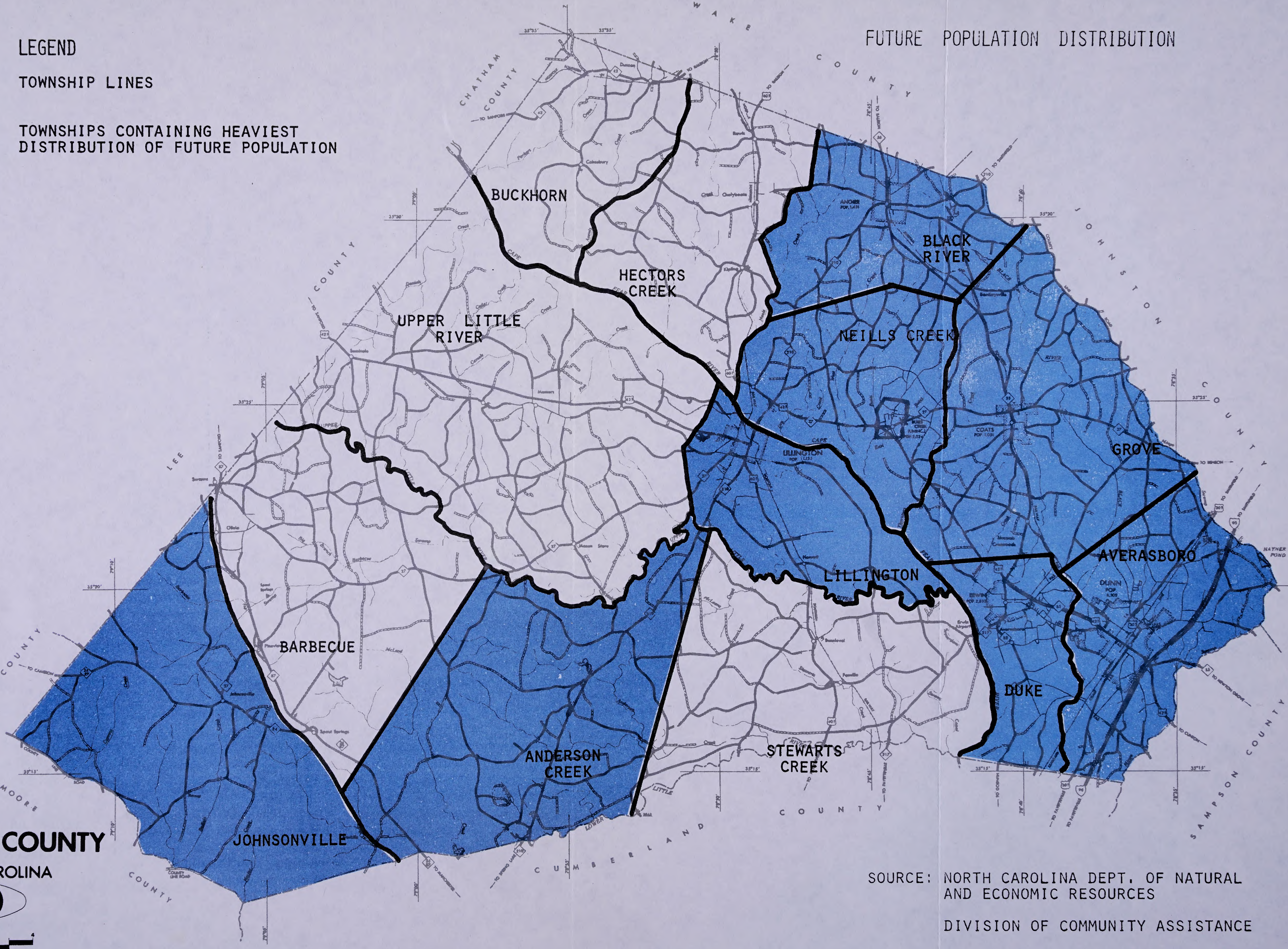
FIGURE 4

FUTURE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

LEGEND

— TOWNSHIP LINES

🟦 TOWNSHIPS CONTAINING HEAVIEST DISTRIBUTION OF FUTURE POPULATION



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

0 4
SCALE IN MILES

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH AN URBAN PLANNING GRANT FROM THE DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

SOURCE: NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 4

As a word of caution, the population projections are only approximations. These projections should not be considered as inevitable, rather they simply predict the probable population increases if nothing major happens. With this in mind, the projections are still useful, in serving as a starting point to measure future community needs and to evaluate land use decisions.

Economy

Labor Force

Harnett County's labor force has increased steadily between the years 1970 and 1974 (Table 6). Of this total labor force, manufacturing related jobs have demonstrated a continual increase, while agricultural related jobs have demonstrated a decrease. The continuing decline in agricultural employment may be attributed to the continued reduction in the number of farms (Table 7). Farm mechanization and improvements in methods of crop production have also affected agricultural employment. Consequently, many farm laborers and small-scale farm operations have become things of the past. In Harnett County, average farm size increased from 72.5 acres in 1959 to 104.2 acres in 1969 and total value of farm lands and buildings increased from $17,933.00 in 1959 to $39,415.00 in 1969 (Table 7).

For the future, economic estimates indicate continual growth in total civilian employment in Harnett County, with manufacturing and nonmanufacturing jobs accounting for the growth (Table 6). Agricultural related jobs, however, will probably continue to decline until a stabilization point is reached where only large mechanized farms with a minimum labor need are in existence.

Dollar Volume Sales

For dollar volume sales, Harnett County has experienced a steady growth rate over the past eleven years in total retail sales, as Harnett County's share of the total state retail sales is remaining constant (Table 8).

Commuting Patterns

Table 9 provides a comparison of 1960 and 1970 commuting patterns for Harnett County. Between 1960 and 1970, out-commuting in the County almost doubled. An implication of this information could be that the county does not have enough jobs to meet employment needs, thus forcing residents to seek employment across county lines. In some instances, however, there may be jobs available, but higher salaries and good highways make job opportunities in places like Cumberland, Lee, and Wake Counties economically attractive and more accessible. Commuting can thus became a tolerable inconvenience.

Family Income

Overall, family income levels for residents of Harnett County are lower than the incomes of families in the state as a whole (Table 10). In comparing median and per capita incomes, Harnett County residents also earn less than state residents as a whole. However, the number of persons below the poverty level is virtually the same for Harnett County and the state as a whole.

TABLE 6
TRENDS AND ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, HARNETT COUNTY, 1970-2000

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1980	1990	2000
EMPLOYMENT, TOTAL 1/	15,850	16,750	16,800	17,350	17,500	19,700	23,550	27,900
Agricultural	2,950	2,900	2,800	2,750	2,700	2,450	2,100	1,700
Nonag. Wage & Salary	10,850	11,600	11,800	12,600	12,800	15,300	19,600	24,500
All other Nonag. 2/	2,050	2,250	2,200	2,000	2,000	1,950	1,850	1,700
Manufacturing	3,850	4,300	4,700	5,100	5,100	6,400	8,700	11,750
Ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food	300	350	400	450	450	550	700	950
Tobacco	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-
Textiles	1,850	1,950	2,200	2,350	2,250	2,400	2,650	3,200
Apparel	1,100	1,250	1,350	1,350	1,450	2,050	2,800	3,900
Lumber & Wood	50	100	150	150	150	100	100	100
Furniture	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	100
Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100
Printing	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	100
Chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	100	150	200
Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Stone, Clay & Glass	50	100	100	100	100	100	200	200
Primary Metals	50	100	50	100	100	200	400	750
Fabricated Metals	-	-	-	-	-	50	150	200
Nonelec. Machinery	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	200
Elec. Machinery	200	200	200	250	250	350	550	800
Trans. Equipment	100	100	100	200	200	300	550	750
Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Manufacturing	*	*	*	*	*	50	100	150
Nonmanufacturing	7,000	7,300	7,100	7,500	7,700	8,800	10,900	12,750
Construction	650	600	550	650	600	600	600	600
T.C.U. 3/	250	250	250	250	250	250	300	300
Wholesale Trade	350	400	400	450	450	500	700	950
Retail Trade	1,900	1,900	2,050	2,150	2,200	2,600	3,250	3,750
F.I.R.E. 4/	300	300	300	300	350	350	400	450
Services	1,650	1,700	1,600	1,800	1,800	2,050	2,500	2,850

TABLE 6 (Continued)
TRENDS AND ESTIMATES OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY, HARNETT COUNTY, 1970-2000

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1980	1990	2000
Government	1,750	2,000	1,800	1,750	1,900	2,300	2,950	3,650
Other Nonmfg. 5/	150	150	150	150	150	150	200	200

1/ Employment data by place-of-work
2/ Includes Nonagricultural self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers in private households
3/ Transportation, Communiciations, and Public Utilities
4/ Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
5/ Includes Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and mining

Note: "-" signifies zero, "*" means the base employment figure is less than 25

Source: Estimates by Region "M" Council of Governments based on Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, North Carolina Labor Force Estimates

TABLE 7

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
HARNETT COUNTY, 1959 and 1969

	1959	1969	Percent Change
Number of Farms	3,244	2,031	-37.4
Average Farm Size (Acres)	72.5	104.2	43.7
Value of Land and Buildings	$17,933	$39,415	119.8
Total Land in Farms (Acres)	235,178	211,688	-10.0

SOURCE: Paul S. Stone, The North Carolina Economy, Changes in Agriculture and Nonfarm Sectors, 1958 to 1970, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, North Carolina, July, 1974.

TABLE 8
GROSS RETAIL SALES, HARNETT COUNTY, 1963-1974

Fiscal Year	County Gross Retail Sales (000's of $)	% of Total State Retail Sales
1974-1975	127,798	.7
1973-1974	122,557	.7
1972-1973	115,227	.7
1971-1972	100,052	.7
1970-1971	85,831	.7
1969-1970	81,235	.7
1968-1969	74,251	.7
1967-1968	73,630	.8
1966-1967	69,187	.8
1965-1966	63,925	.7
1964-1965	62,807	.8
1963-1964	59,211	.8

Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue, "Analysis of Sales and Use Tax Collections and Gross Retail Sales by Counties and Business Groups."

TABLE 9

COMMUTING PATTERNS FOR HARNETT COUNTY

	1960		1970	
	Out Commuting	In Commuting	Out Commuting	In Commuting
Alamance	0	0	4	--
Chatham	25	19	37	0
Cumberland	1,039	218	2,372	302
(Fayetteville City)	(--)	(--)	(595)	(--)
Durham	23	--	57	--
(Durham City)	(--)	(--)	(49)	(--)
Guilford	29	--	0	0
Hoke	4	4	16	20
Johnston	227	251	272	360
Lee	1,042	52	1,402	85
Moore	12	29	70	80
Orange	0	0	18	--
Randolph	0	0	8	--
Sampson	62	437	58	672
Wake	964	142	1,869	163
(Raleigh City)	(--)	(--)	(1,174)	(--)
Wayne	0	0	7	8
Elsewhere	210	170	200	231
Total Commuters	3,637	1,322	6,390	1,921
Number of People Living and Working in Harnett County	11,698		12,557	
Number of Employed Residents	15,335		18,947	
Number of Persons Working in Harnett County	13,020		14,478	
Net Commuting - Gain (+) or Loss (-)	-2,315		-4,469	

Source: Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, North Carolina Commuting Patterns, 1960 and 1970, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1974.

TABLE 10

FAMILY INCOME LEVELS
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AND HARNETT COUNTY, 1970

	State of North Carolina		Harnett County	
Income Ranges	Number of Families	Percent of Total	Number of Families	Percent of Total
Less than $1,000	44,260	3.4	450	3.6
$1,000 - $2,999	144,068	11.1	1,972	15.6
$3,000 - $4,999	176,449	13.7	2,236	17.7
$5,000 - $6,999	203,951	15.8	2,402	19.0
$7,000 - $8,999	198,639	15.4	2,067	16.4
$9,000 - $9,999	88,761	6.9	729	5.8
$10,000 -$14,999	287,385	22.2	1,969	15.5
$15,000 -$24,999	116,154	9.0	657	5.2
$25,000 -$49,999	26,430	2.0	127	1.0
$50,000 - and above	6,369	.5	26	2
Total Families	1,292,466	100.0	12,635	100.0
Median Income	$7,774		$6,348	
Per Capital Income of Persons	$2,492		$1,998	
Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level	20.3		20.5	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970.

Education

The educational attainment of Harnett County residents 25 years of age and over is similar to the state as a whole for median school years completed according to the 1970 U.S. Census. For the county, the median number of school years completed was 9.5 for males and 10.1 for females. This compares to 10.3 and 10.8 for males and females in the state as a whole. However, the county is lagging behind the state in the percentage of people having graduated from high school. Of the people 25 years of age and over in Harnett County, only 28.0% of the males and 28.7% of the females have graduated from high school. This compares to 37.3% and 39.5% for males and females in the state. If the county wishes to offer an added attraction for prospective industries and businesses by providing a skilled labor force from which to select workers, the educational attainment of county residents should be raised.

Physiographic Elements

Topography

The constraints which topography poses for land utilization are reflected in two basic physical features, slopes and drainage. If land uses are not compatible with the topography, both private and public costs will increase. For example, as slopes become steeper, construction costs may increase as landscape modifications or structural changes may become necessary to accomodate steeper terrain. Other more public costs result indirectly from construction on steep slopes with increased erosion, runoff, and/or potential flooding and mudslide problems.

Low lying areas may also impose increased costs for private concerns as well as the general public. Areas exhibiting inadequate drainage will increase construction costs by requiring drainage projects and/or filling operations. Private and public costs may appear in the form of future flood damage if construction occurs in a flood plain. Thus, in both low lying and steep terrain, compatible land utilization may be some form of unintensive activity, such as resource extraction, farming, recreational activity, or simply leaving the land in its natural state.

Generally, eastern Harnett County exhibits topographic features common to the Coastal Plains Region of North Carolina. It is an area of level to gently rolling terrain with elevations ranging from 100 to 300 feet above sea level. Undeveloped lands are covered by pines and low-lying shrubs. The major underlying geological formation includes sedimentary rocks consisting mostly of unconsolidated sands and clays.

In the western part of the county, topographic features begin to resemble those of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. It is an area of steeper hills with elevations as high as 450 feet above sea level. As in the eastern part of the county, undeveloped lands are covered by pines and low-lying shrubs. The major underlying geological formation includes crystalline rocks, such as granite and slate.

Low-lying land areas may be found along the Cape Fear River, Upper Little River, Lower Little River, Black River, and numerous streams located throughout the county. These low-lying land areas present the greatest potential for flooding.

Figure 5 represents a generalized elevations map of Harnett County. In reviewing this map and considering the preceding information, topographic conditions should not create any major problems in county land utilization. However, areas that should not be intensively utilized include the land adjacent to the county's rivers and the steeper terrains in the western portion of the county.

Soils

Because various soils have different characteristics, thereby placing limitations on the use of land, it is necessary to review the types of soils that are prevalent in an area prior to determining future land uses. For example, soils with poor permeability would present problems for any residential development which bases its sewerage disposal on a septic tank system.

Figure 6 presents generalized soils information for Harnett County. Table 11 provides an association between soils, slopes, degree of limitation, and various land uses. As noted in Table 11, the most serious problem for most land uses is presented by the Bibb-Chewacla soils, which are located along the county's rivers and streams. High water tables and flood hazards become serious problems. Other problems for various land uses could exist with all of the soils throughout the county as slopes increase.

Although the soils information presented in this report is not sufficient for specific site planning, it is a valuable guide that is helpful for large scale land evaluation. More specific information concerning particular site characteristics and land use suitabilities may be obtained directly from detailed soil surveys prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. The Soil Conservation Service has also begun a program to prepare more detailed soils maps and related information for the entire county. This task, however, will not be completed for several years.

Ground Water[2]

Ground water may be stored in sub-surface geologic formations or in the top layers of soils and other materials immediately underlying these top layers. Ground water is important in land use planning because the quantity and quality of ground water is strongly influenced by what is allowed to take place on the surface of the land. The following points illustrate the relationship between poor land practices and the effects on ground water:

1. Decreasing the permeability of the surface may retard the recharging of aquifers.

2. Intensive use of septic tanks may contaminate ground water.

3. Improperly located and operated landfill sites may contaminate ground water.

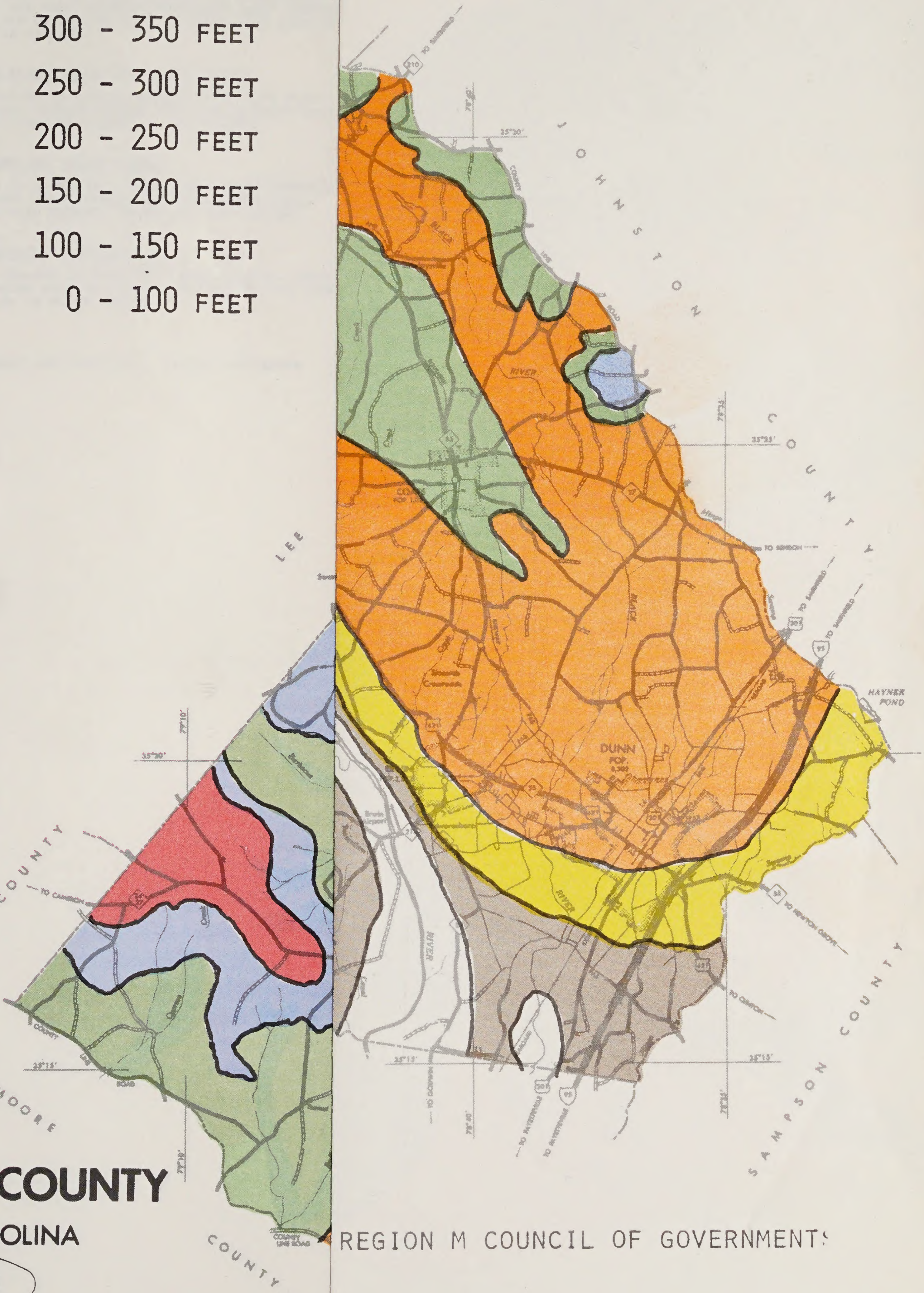
4. Unreclaimed mineral extraction sites may result in increased erosion and contamination of ground water.

ALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

LEGEND

ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

🟥 350 - 450 FEET
🟦 300 - 350 FEET
🟩 250 - 300 FEET
🟧 200 - 250 FEET
🟨 150 - 200 FEET
▨ 100 - 150 FEET
☐ 0 - 100 FEET



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

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0 4

SCALE IN MILES

REGION M COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH AN URBAN PLANNING GRANT FROM THE DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

FIGURE 5

Low-lying land areas may be found along the Cape Fear River, Upper Little River, Lower Little River, Black River, and numerous streams located throughout the county. These low-lying land areas present the greatest potential for flooding.

Figure 5 represents a generalized elevations map of Harnett County. In reviewing this map and considering the preceding information, topographic conditions should not create any major problems in county land utilization. However, areas that should not be intensively utilized include the land adjacent to the county's rivers and the steeper terrains in the western portion of the county.

Soils

Because various soils have different characteristics, thereby placing limitations on the use of land, it is necessary to review the types of soils that are prevalent in an area prior to determining future land uses. For example, soils with poor permeability would present problems for any residential development which bases its sewerage disposal on a septic tank system.

Figure 6 presents generalized soils information for Harnett County. Table 11 provides an association between soils, slopes, degree of limitation, and various land uses. As noted in Table 11, the most serious problem for most land uses is presented by the Bibb-Johnston soils, which are located along the county's rivers and streams. High water tables and flood hazards create serious problems. Other problems for various land uses could exist with all of the soils throughout the county as slopes increase.

Although the soils information presented in this report is not sufficient for specific site planning, it is a valuable guide that is helpful for large scale land evaluation. More specific information concerning particular site characteristics and land use suitabilities may be obtained directly from detailed soil surveys prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. The Soil Conservation Service has also begun a program to prepare more detailed soils maps and related information for the entire county. This task, however, will not be completed for several years.

Ground Water

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2. Intensive use of septic tanks may contaminate ground water.

3. Improperly located and operated landfill sites may contaminate ground water.

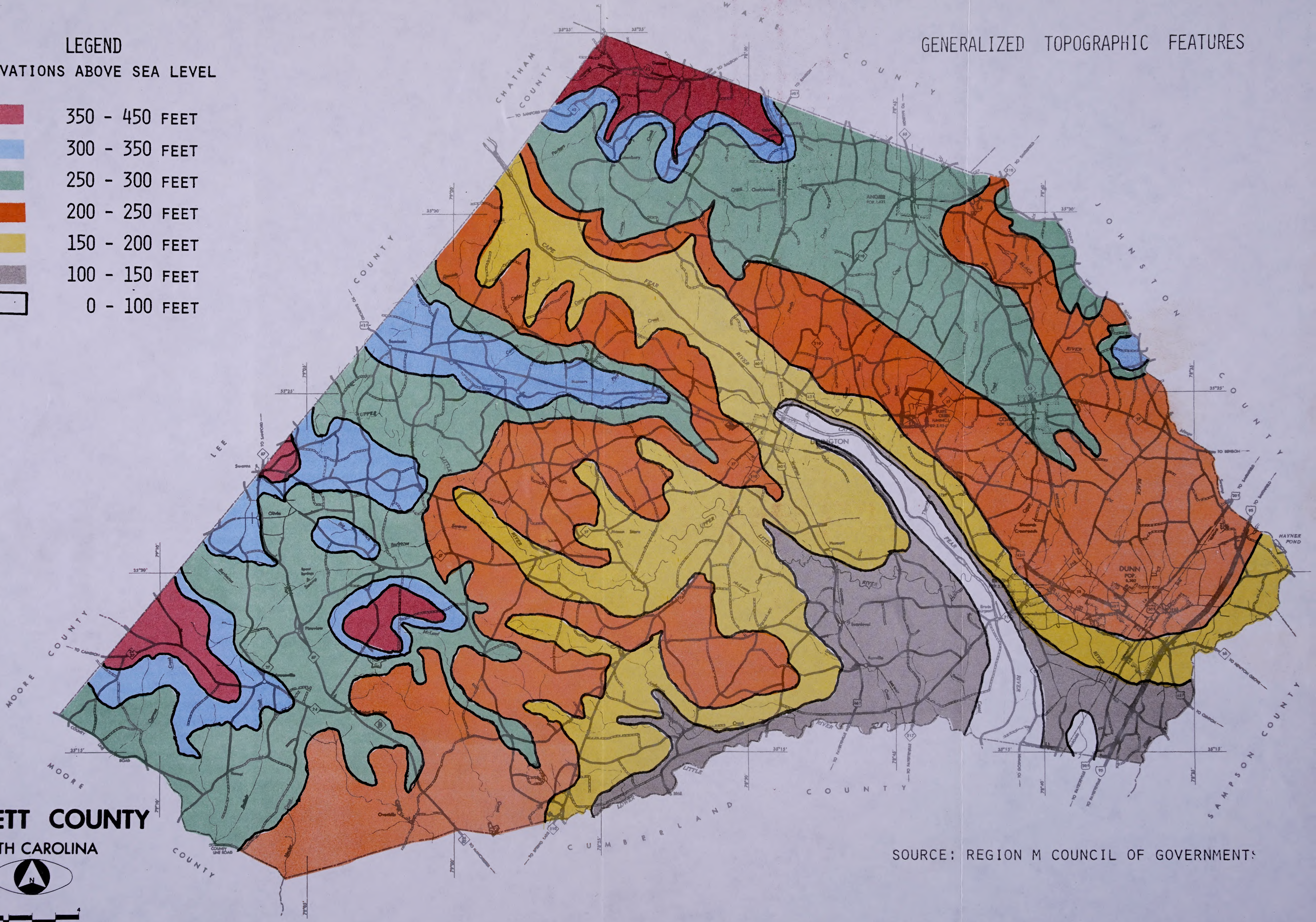
4. Unreclaimed mineral extraction sites may result in increased erosion and contamination of ground water.

GENERALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

LEGEND

ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

🟥	350 - 450 FEET
🟦	300 - 350 FEET
🟩	250 - 300 FEET
🟧	200 - 250 FEET
🟨	150 - 200 FEET
▨	100 - 150 FEET
☐	0 - 100 FEET



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: REGION M COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

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FIGURE 5

GENERAL SOILS INFORMATION
HARNETT COUNTY

NOTE This General Soil Map is suitable for broad planning purposes only. For more detailed planning on individual tracts of land, for any land use, a detailed soil survey is needed.

LEGEND

1 NORFOLK-WAGRAM-FACEVILLE ASSOCIATION:

GENTLY SLOPING TO NEARLY LEVEL WELL DRAINED SOILS WITH LOAMY SAND SURFACE LAYERS AND FRIABLE SANDY CLAY LOAM AND FIRM SANDY CLAY SUBSOILS; ON UPLANDS.

2 LAKELAND-GILEAD-BLANEY ASSOCIATION:

GENTLY SLOPING TO STRONGLY SLOPING, EXCESSIVELY DRAINED AND WELL DRAINED SOILS WITH SANDY SURFACE LAYERS AND LOOSE SAND TO FIRM SANDY CLAY LOAM SUBSOILS; ON UPLANDS.

3 WICKHAM-ROANOK-ALTAVISTA ASSOCIATION:

WELL DRAINED TO POORLY DRAINED SOILS WITH FINE SANDY LOAM SURFACE LAYERS AND FRIABLE SANDY CLAY LOAM TO FIRM CLAY SUBSOILS; ON TERRACES.

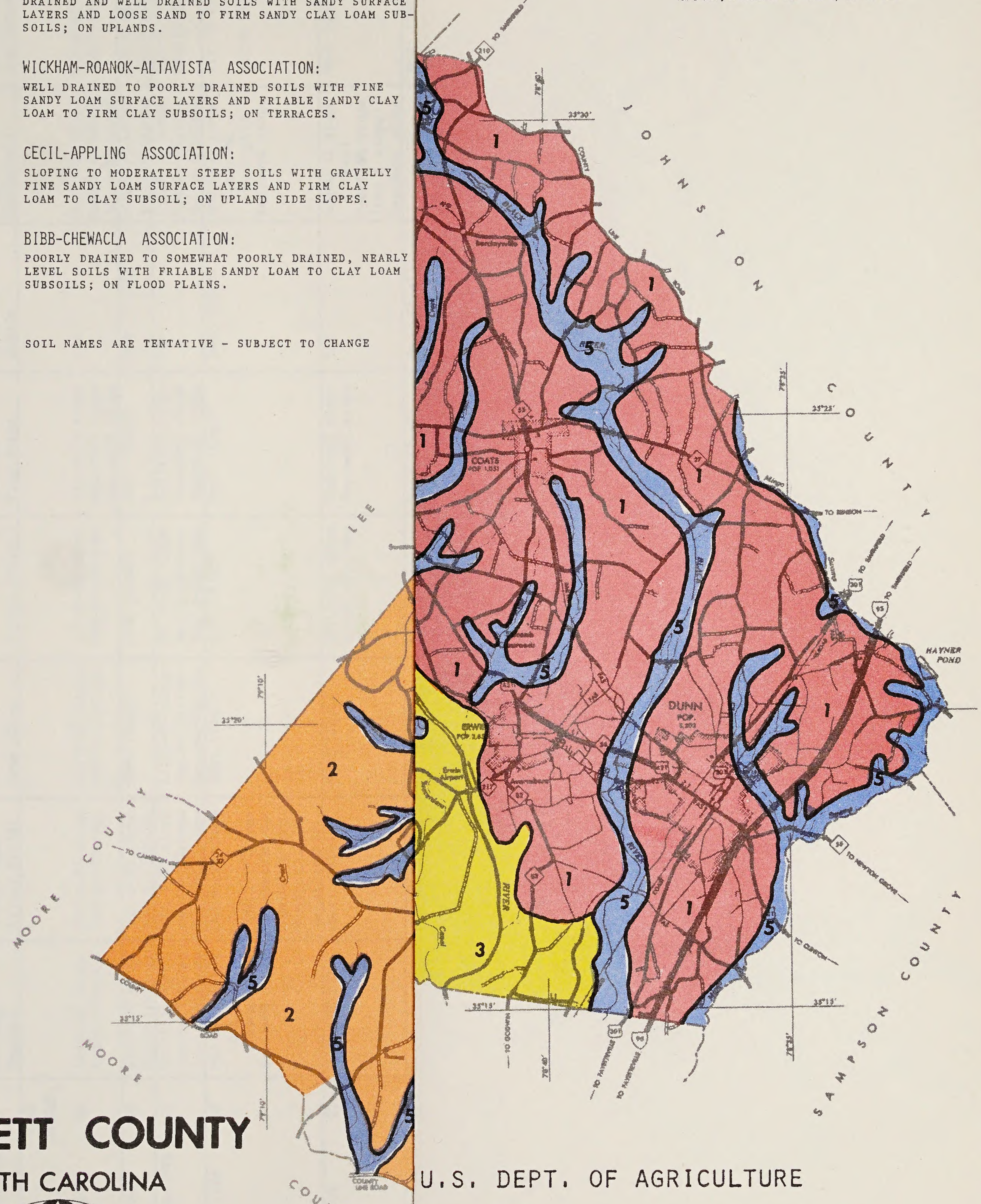
4 CECIL-APPLING ASSOCIATION:

SLOPING TO MODERATELY STEEP SOILS WITH GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM SURFACE LAYERS AND FIRM CLAY LOAM TO CLAY SUBSOIL; ON UPLAND SIDE SLOPES.

5 BIBB-CHEWACLA ASSOCIATION:

POORLY DRAINED TO SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED, NEARLY LEVEL SOILS WITH FRIABLE SANDY LOAM TO CLAY LOAM SUBSOILS; ON FLOOD PLAINS.

SOIL NAMES ARE TENTATIVE - SUBJECT TO CHANGE



HARNETT COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

N

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SCALE IN MILES

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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

FIGURE 6

GENERAL SOILS INFORMATION
HARNETT COUNTY

LEGEND

1 NORFOLK-WAGRAM-FACEVILLE ASSOCIATION:

GENTLY SLOPING TO NEARLY LEVEL WELL DRAINED SOILS WITH LOAMY SAND SURFACE LAYERS AND FRIABLE SANDY CLAY LOAM AND FIRM SANDY CLAY SUBSOILS; ON UPLANDS.

2 LAKELAND-GILEAD-BLANEY ASSOCIATION:

GENTLY SLOPING TO STRONGLY SLOPING, EXCESSIVELY DRAINED AND WELL DRAINED SOILS WITH SANDY SURFACE LAYERS AND LOOSE SAND TO FIRM SANDY CLAY LOAM SUBSOILS; ON UPLANDS.

3 WICKHAM-ROANOK-ALTAVISTA ASSOCIATION:

WELL DRAINED TO POORLY DRAINED SOILS WITH FINE SANDY LOAM SURFACE LAYERS AND FRIABLE SANDY CLAY LOAM TO FIRM CLAY SUBSOILS; ON TERRACES.

4 CECIL-APPLING ASSOCIATION:

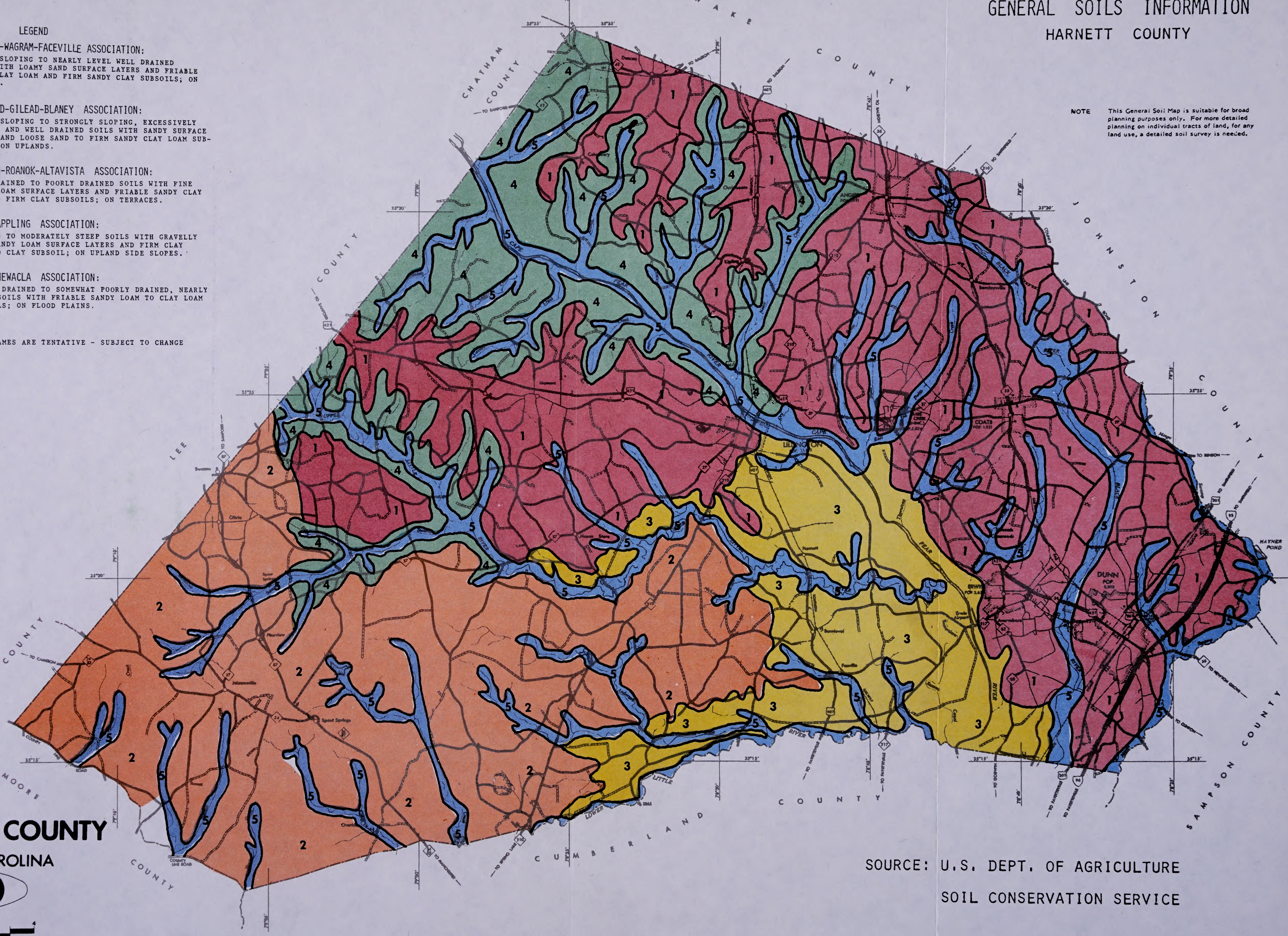
SLOPING TO MODERATELY STEEP SOILS WITH GRAVELLY FINE SANDY LOAM SURFACE LAYERS AND FIRM CLAY LOAM TO CLAY SUBSOIL; ON UPLAND SIDE SLOPES.

5 BIBB-CHEWACLA ASSOCIATION:

POORLY DRAINED TO SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED, NEARLY LEVEL SOILS WITH FRIABLE SANDY LOAM TO CLAY LOAM SUBSOILS; ON FLOOD PLAINS.

SOIL NAMES ARE TENTATIVE - SUBJECT TO CHANGE

NOTE This General Soil Map is suitable for broad planning purposes only. For more detailed planning on individual tracts of land, for any land use, a detailed soil survey is needed.



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

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FIGURE 6

TABLE 11
SOIL INTERPRETATIONS - HARNETT COUNTY

Soil Associations			LIMITATIONS FOR								SUITABLE FOR	
			Dwellings With		Recreation							
			Sewerage Systems	Septic Tank Filter Fields	Camp Sites	Picnic Areas	Intensive Play Areas	Paths and Trails	Light Industry 1/	Local Roads and Streets 2/	General Agri-Culture	Woods
	Soil	% in Assoc.										
Norfolk-Wagram Faceville (40% of County)	Norfolk	40	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Slt:0-2% slope Mod:2-6% slope Sev:>6% slope	Slt:	Slt:0-4% slope Mod:4-8% slope Sev:>8% slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Good	Good
	Wagram	20	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Mod: (Traf)	Mod: (Traf)	Sev: (Traf)	Mod: (Traf)	Mod:0-8% slope Sev:>8% slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Good	Good
	Orangeburg	15	Slt:0-5% slope Mod:5-15%slope Sev:>15%slope	Slt:0-5% slope Mod:5-12%slope Sev:>12%slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope Sev:>15%slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope Sev:>15%slope	Slt:0-2% slope Mod:2-6% slope Sev:>6% slope	Slt:	Slt:0-5% slope Mod:5-12%slope Sev:>12%slope	Slt:0-12%slope Mod:12-25%slope	Good	Good
Lakeland-Gilead Blaney (25% of County)	Lakeland	30	Mod:0-8% slope (bearing strength) Sev:>8% slope	Slt:0-5% slope Mod:5-10%slope Sev:>10%slope (possible contamination of water supply)	Sev: (Traf)	Sev: (Traf)	Sev: (Traf)	Sev: (Traf)	Mod:0-8% slope (bearing strength) Sev:>8% slope	Slt: 0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Poor	Poor
	Gilead	25	Mod: (Sh-Sw)	Sev: (Perc)	Mod: (Perc)	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-12%slope	Mod:0-6% slope Sev:>6% slope	Slt:	Mod:0-4% slope (Cor) Mod:4-8% slope (Cor & slope) Sev:>8% slope	Mod: (TSC)	Fair	Fair
	Blaney	20	Slt:0-6% slope Mod:6-15%slope	Sev: (Perc)	Mod: (Traf, Perc)	Mod: (Traf)	Sev: (Traf)	Sev: (Traf)		Mod: (TSC)	Fair	Fair
Wickham-Roanoke Altavista (15% of County)	Wickham	25	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Mod:0-8% slope (Perc) Sev:8-15%slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Slt:0-8% slope Mod:8-15%slope	Slt:0-2% slope Mod:2-6% slope Sev:>6% slope	Slt:	Mod:0-8% slope (bearing strength) Sev:>8% slope	Mod: (TSC)	Good	Good
	Roanoke	20	Sev: (Wt,Perc)	Sev: (Wt,Perc)	Sev: (Wt,Perc)	Sev: (Wt)	Sev: (Wt)	Sev: (Wt)	Sev: (Wt)	Sev: (Wt)	Fair	Good
	Altavista	15	Mod: (Wt)	Sev: (Wt)	Mod: (Wt)	Mod: (Wt)	Mod: (Wt)	Sev: (Wt)	Mod: (Wt)	Sev: (Wt)	Good	Good
Cecil-Appling (10% of County)	Cecil	60	Mod:0-15%slope (Sh-Sw) Sev:>15%slope	Mod:0-15%slope (Perc) Sev:>15%slope	Mod:0-15%slope (Gravel on Surface)	Mod:0-15%slope (Gravel on Surface)	Sev:(Gravel on Surface)	Mod:(Gravel on Surface)	Mod:0-8% slope (Sh-Sw)	Mod: (TSC)	Fair to Poor	Good
	Appling	25	Mod:0-15%slope (Sh-Sw)	Mod:0-15%slope (Perc)	Mod:0-15%slope (Gravel on Surface)	Mod:0-15%slope (Gravel on Surface)	Sev: (Gravel on Surface)	Mod:(Gravel on Surface)	Mod:0-8% slope (Sh-Sw)	Mod: (TSC)	Fair to Poor	Good
Bibb-Chewacla (10% of County)	Bibb	60	Sev:>15%slope Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev:>15%slope Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Poor	Good
	Chewacla	25	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Sev: (Fl,Wt)	Poor	Good

Abbreviations for Limiting Factors

Fl - Flood Hazard
Wt - Water Table
Traf - Trafficability
Sh-Sw - Shrink-swell Potential
R - Rock
Perc - Percolation rate
Cor - Corrosion Potential
TSC - Traffic supporting capacity
Prod - Productivity
AWC - Available water capacity

Slope>10% impose limitations; 10-25% - Mod.; 25%+ - Sev.

Slopes>10% impose limitations; 10-15% - Mod.; 15%+ - Sev.

Slopes>6% impose limitations; 6-10% - Mod.; 10%+ - Sev.

Slopes>10% impose limitations; 10-25% - Mod.; 25%+ - Sev.

Slopes>6% impose limitations; 6-10% - Mod.; 10%+ - Sev.

Slopes>10% impose sev. limitations

Slopes>25% impose sev. limitations

Abbreviations for degree of limitations:

Slt. - Slight; Mod. - Moderate; Sev. - Severe

1/ Structures whose footings are in subsoil.

2/ Refers to roads and streets that have subsoil for base.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1972.

Table 12 presents each major geologic formation in Harnett County and the development-effecting characteristics of each formation. The major geologic formations are also graphically illustrated in Figure 7. Generally, moderate ground water supplies are available throughout the county from properly located wells. Both municipal and private wells are utilized in the county.

Surface Water Resources

The location and the North Carolina Board of Health's classification of the major streams and rivers in Harnett County are shown in Figure 8. Table 13 further explains the fresh water classification system. As noted in Table 13, most of the streams in Harnett County are suitable only for fishing, fish propagation, and any other usage requiring waters of lower quality.

Figure 8 also shows the location of existing lakes, ponds, and reservoirs that are five acres or larger. Table 14 provides a detailed description of these water bodies. The numbers in the Table correspond to the numbers on Figure 8. Most of the ponds, lakes, and reservoirs are well suited for fishing and some forms of recreation, as noted in Table 14.

The Cape Fear River, which flows through the county from a northwest to southeast direction is the major source of surface water and water suitable for drinking. It has a 7-day consecutive ten year minimum flow of 52 million gallons per day.[3] When the New Hope Reservoir, located in Chatham County, is completed, the flow of the river will be regulated, providing a constant abundant water supply.[4] Thus, Harnett County possesses a good supply of surface waters which are suitable for both human and wildlife purposes.

Land Resources

Figure 9 identifies natural land resources that are of value to the residents of Harnett County as well as the region and state. Included in these resources are prime agricultural lands, timber lands, mining sites, and wetlands. The prime agricultural and timber lands were identified with the assistance of the Soil Conservation Service. Mining sites and wetlands were identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in their provisional study Environmental Reconaissance Inventory of the State of North Carolina, published in November 1972.

The value of approaching the use of agricultural, timber, and mining lands with care is obvious. These lands provide people with valuable natural resources that are needed not only for economic benefits, but for survival. The value of wetlands is perhaps less obvious, but just as important. Wetlands are a unique and fragile ecosystem that in their undisturbed state have many inherent values and a variety of uses. The production of aquatic or terrestrial, vertebrate or invertebrate wildlife may be the most effective beneficial use of the wetland ecosystem or habitat, for natural wetlands harbor, nourish, and produce an exceptional array of fauna.[5]

In Harnett County, two major wetland classifications were identified and they may be described as follows:

Seasonally Flooded Bottomlands: An inland fresh area in which the soil is covered with water, or is waterlogged during variable seasonal periods,

TABLE 12
GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS, HARNETT COUNTY

Formation	General Location	Thickness	Characteristics	Ground Water Yields	Water Quality	Remarks
Volcanic Slate (pre-Triassic)	Northern Harnett (Piedmont Province)	———	Low Permeability, water in fractures or cleavages rarely below 300 ft.	as much as 200 g.p.m.[a]	acidic, very soft	Wells should be located in draws (valleys or other low areas, where surficials are thicker, or where fractures are known to exist in the underlying slate.
Tuscaloosa (upper Cretaceous)	Eastern Harnett	maximum approximately 300 ft.	dense clay thoroughly mixed with clay and sand	generally not greater than 15 g.p.m.	excellent, soft and slightly acidic	Some out-croppings in stream valleys and railroad (road) cuts.
Black Creek (upper Cretaceous)	Eastern Harnett	———	alternating layers of sand and clay with these "lenses" of sand acting as excellent aquifers	50 g.p.m. to 500 g.p.m.	excellent very soft rather acidic, may contain Iron or Hydrogen Sulfide	out-croppings along Cape Fear. This information actually overlies the Tuscaloosa.

[a] Gallons per minute

Source: Region M Council of Governments, Regional Development Guide for Regiom M, Fayetteville, North Carolina, July, 1975.

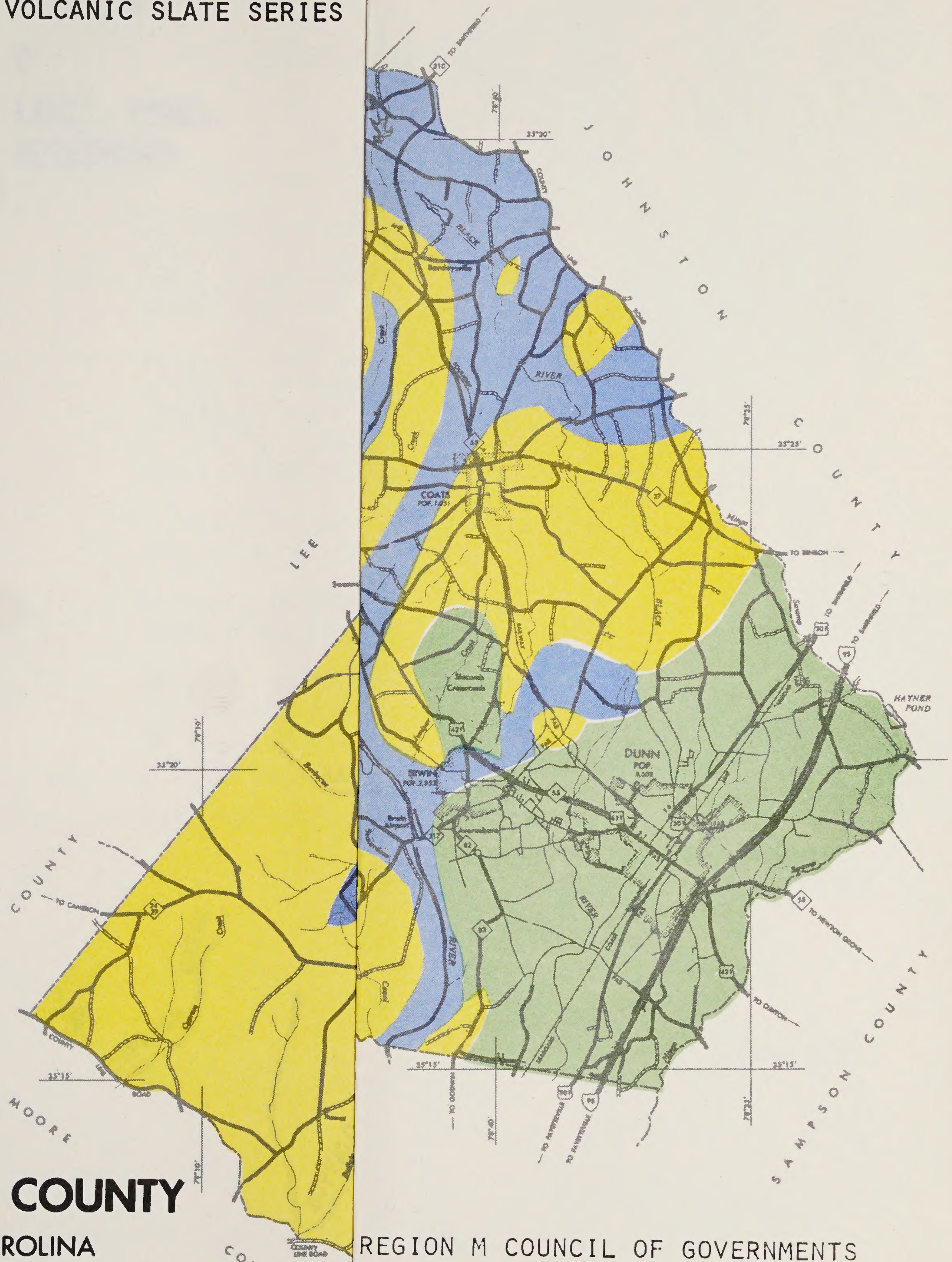
GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

LEGEND

🟩 BLACK CREEK FORMATION

🟨 TUSCALOOSA FORMATION

🟦 VOLCANIC SLATE SERIES



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

N

0 4

SCALE IN MILES

REGION M COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

FIGURE 7

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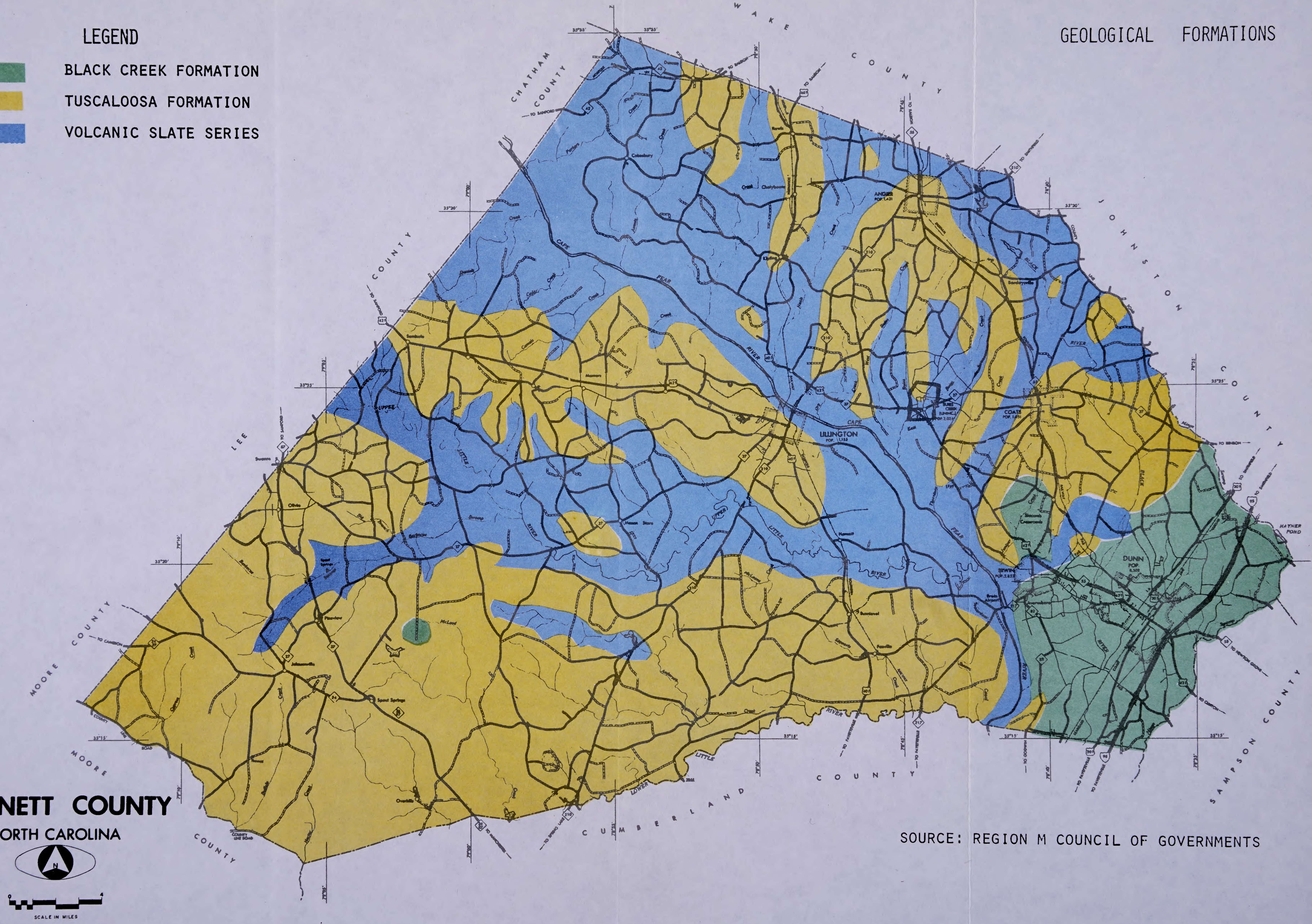
GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS

LEGEND

🟩 BLACK CREEK FORMATION
🟨 TUSCALOOSA FORMATION
🟦 VOLCANIC SLATE SERIES



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: REGION M COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

FIGURE 7

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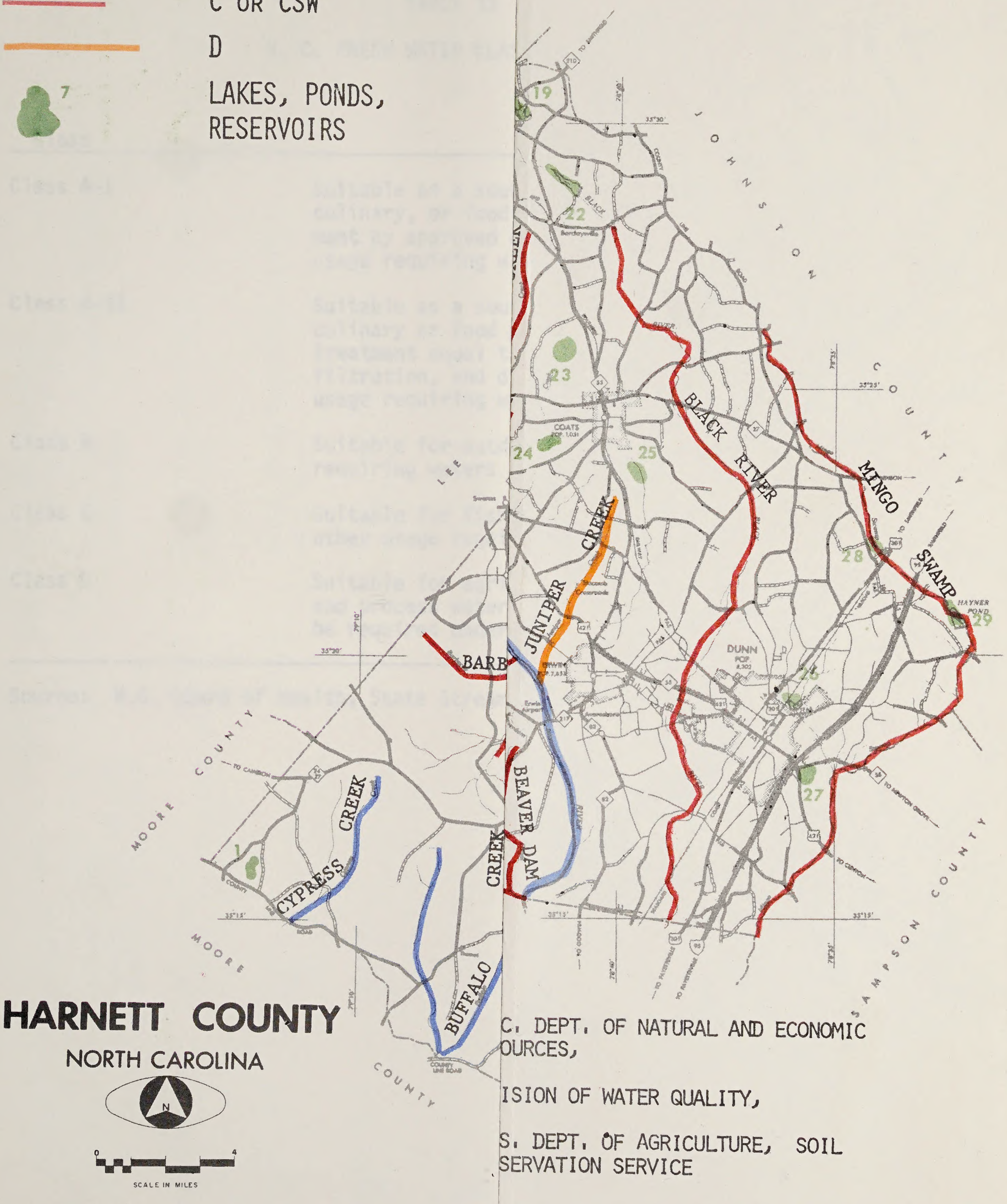
SURFACE WATER

LEGEND

- A II
- C or CSW
- D
- 7 LAKES, PONDS, RESERVOIRS



C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC
OURCES,

ISION OF WATER QUALITY,

S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL
SERVATION SERVICE

FIGURE 8

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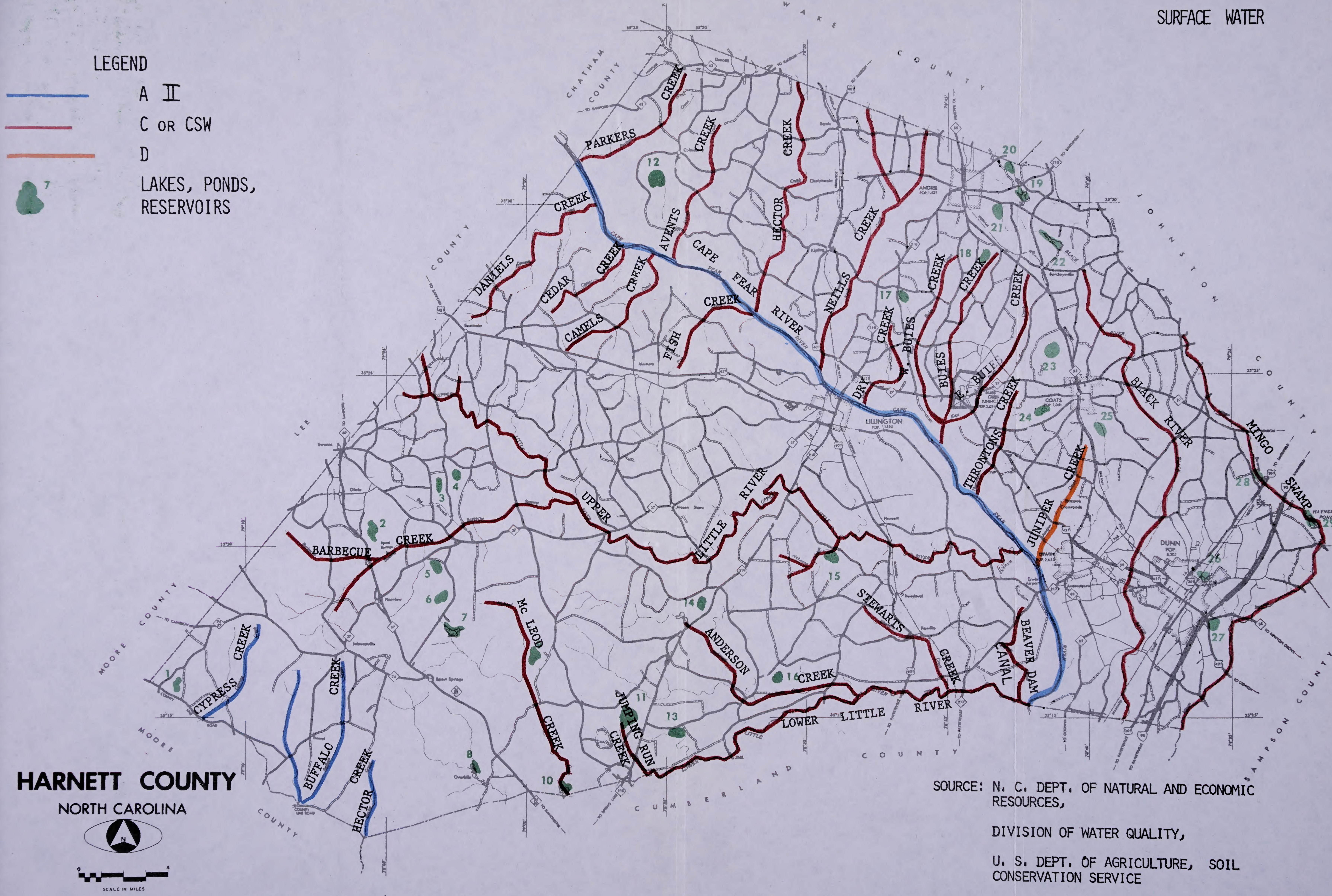
SURFACE WATER



SOURCE: N. C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES,

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY,

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

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FIGURE 8

TABLE 13

N. C. FRESH WATER CLASSIFICATIONS

Class	Best Usage
Class A-I	Suitable as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary, or food processing purposes after treatment by approved disinfection only, and any other usage requiring waters of lower quality.
Class A-II	Suitable as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes after approved treatment equal to coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, etc., and any other usage requiring waters of lower quality.
Class B	Suitable for outdoor bathing and any other usage requiring waters of lower quality.
Class C	Suitable for fishing and fish propagation, and any other usage requiring waters of lower quality.
Class D	Suitable for agriculture and for industrial cooling and process water after treatment by the user as may be required under each particular circumstance.

Source: N.C. Board of Health, State Stream Sanitation Committee.

TABLE 14
INVENTORY OF LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS

Name of Water	Location	Size	Description of Water	Present Use
Blue's Pond #1	Johnsonville; 400 ft. E. of SR 1100 2000 ft. N or SR 1107	10 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
Olive's Pond #2	Barbecue; 900 ft. E of intersection Hwy. 87 & SR 1203	9 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
Cameron's Pond #3	Barbecue; 400 ft. E of SR 1217 1200 ft. S of SR 1216	7 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
Cameron's Pond #4	Barbecue; 800 ft. E of SR 1215 .5 mi. S of SR 1214	10 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
Blancards' Pond #5	Barbecue; 1600 ft. E of N.C. #27 800 ft. S of SR 1114	23 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
Robert's Pond #6	Barbecue; 1 mi. E of N.C. #27 1.2 mi. NW of SR 1114	15 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned Fishing-bass & Bream
Buffalo Lake #7	Barbecue; on SR 1293, 2 mi. N of N.C. #87	105 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned Fishing-bass & Bream Boating & Skiing
Overhill's Lake #8	Johnsonville on SR 1118, 1.8 mi. S of N.C. #87	38 acres	Water Level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned. Fishing-bass & bream Boating & Skiing
William's Pond #9	Anderson Creek; 2800 ft. W of SR 1117 .8 mi. S of SR 1146	19 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream

TABLE 14 (Continued)
INVENTORY OF LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS

Name of Water	Location	Size	Description of Water	Present Use
Rockefeller Lake #10	Anderson Creek I mi. E of N.C. #87 on County Line	34 Acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned
Twin Lakes #11	Anderson Creek on SR 1148, 2800 ft. E of SR 1124	7 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Dewar's Pond #12	Buckhorn 400 ft. E. of SR 1418 1.5 mi. SW of Cokesbury	20 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Mitchells Pond #13	Anderson Creek 300 ft. W of SR 2049 1200 ft. S of SR 2048	18 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Cambro Pond #14	Anderson Creek on N.C. #210, 2000 ft. S of SR 1128	30 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Harbacks Pond #15	Stewarts Creek 100 ft. W of SR 2040 1 mi. N of SR 2030	7 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Wood's Pond #16	Stewarts Creek 800 ft. S of SR 2039 1000 ft. E of SR 2042	20 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Upchurch's Pond #17	Neills' Creek on SR 1514, 2400 ft. N of SR 1513	9 acres	Water level fluctuates moderately; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Chesterfield Lake #18	Black River on N.C. 55, 2.4 mi. S of Angier	14 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream

TABLE 14 (Continued)
INVENTORY OF LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS

Name of Water	Location	Size	Description of Water	Present Use
Young's Pond #19	Black River 200 Ft. N or SR 1500 100 Ft. S of SR 1006	45 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm water	privately owned Fishing-bass & bream
Young's Pond #20	Black River at intersection of SR 1505 & Hwy # 210	8 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Guy's Pond #21	Black River on SR 1006, .5 mi. S of SR 1500	15 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
Pope's Lake #22	Black River on SR 1566m .7mi. N of Barclaysville	44 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
McLamb's Pond #23	Grove 1200 ft. S of SR 1563 2400 ft. W of Hwy. #55	7 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
Gregory's Pond #24	Grove on SR 2005, 1700 ft. W on SR 2007	13 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing bass& Bream
Jernigan's Pond #25	Grove 800 ft. E of intersection of Hwy. #55 & SR 2011	13 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
Hannan's Pond #26	Averasboro on SR 1808 NE of City Limits of Dunn	27 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream
McLambs Pond #27	Averasboro on Hwy. #55, 200 ft. S of I-95	20 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & Bream

TABLE 14 Continued
INVENTORY OF LAKES, PONDS AND RESERVOIRS

Name of Water	Location	Size	Description of Water	Present Use
Paul's Lake #28	Averasboro on Hwy. #301 at County Line 4 mi. N of Dunn	8 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream
Hagner Pond #29	Averasboro on County Line 1200 ft. E of SR 1809	46 acres	Water level fluctuates little; Warm Water	Privately owned, Fishing-bass & bream

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Services, An Appraisal of Potentials for Outdoor Recreational Development in Harnett County, Lillington, North Carolina, December, 1973.

LEGEND

🟥 MINING SITES AND MINERAL DE
1. BATTLE'S MINE
2. RAVEN ROCK
3. BECKER SAND AND G
4. CAROLITE QUARRY

🟨 PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

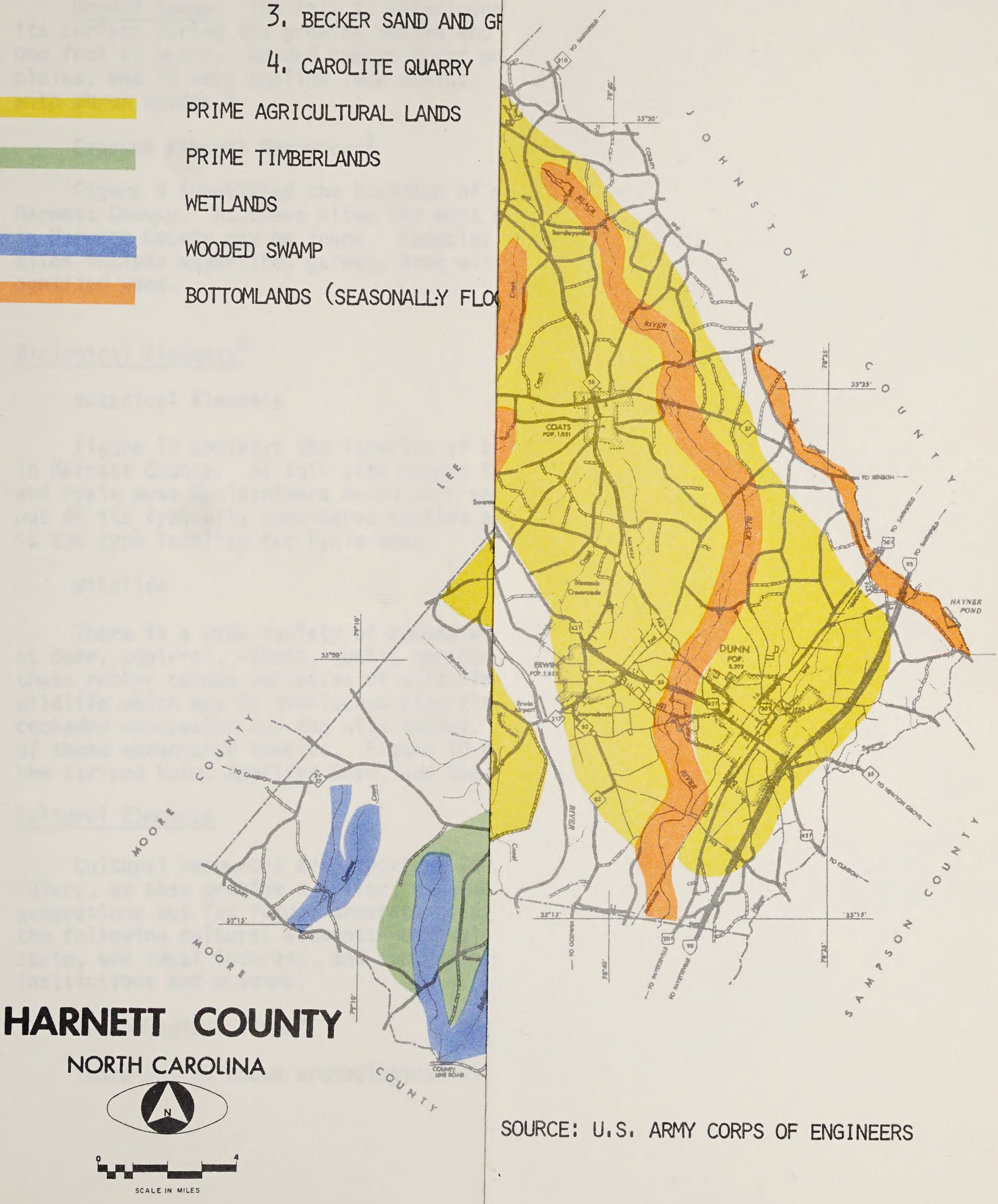
🟩 PRIME TIMBERLANDS

WETLANDS

🟦 WOODED SWAMP

🟧 BOTTOMLANDS (SEASONALLY FLO

NATURAL LAND RESOURCES



SOURCE: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FIGURE 9

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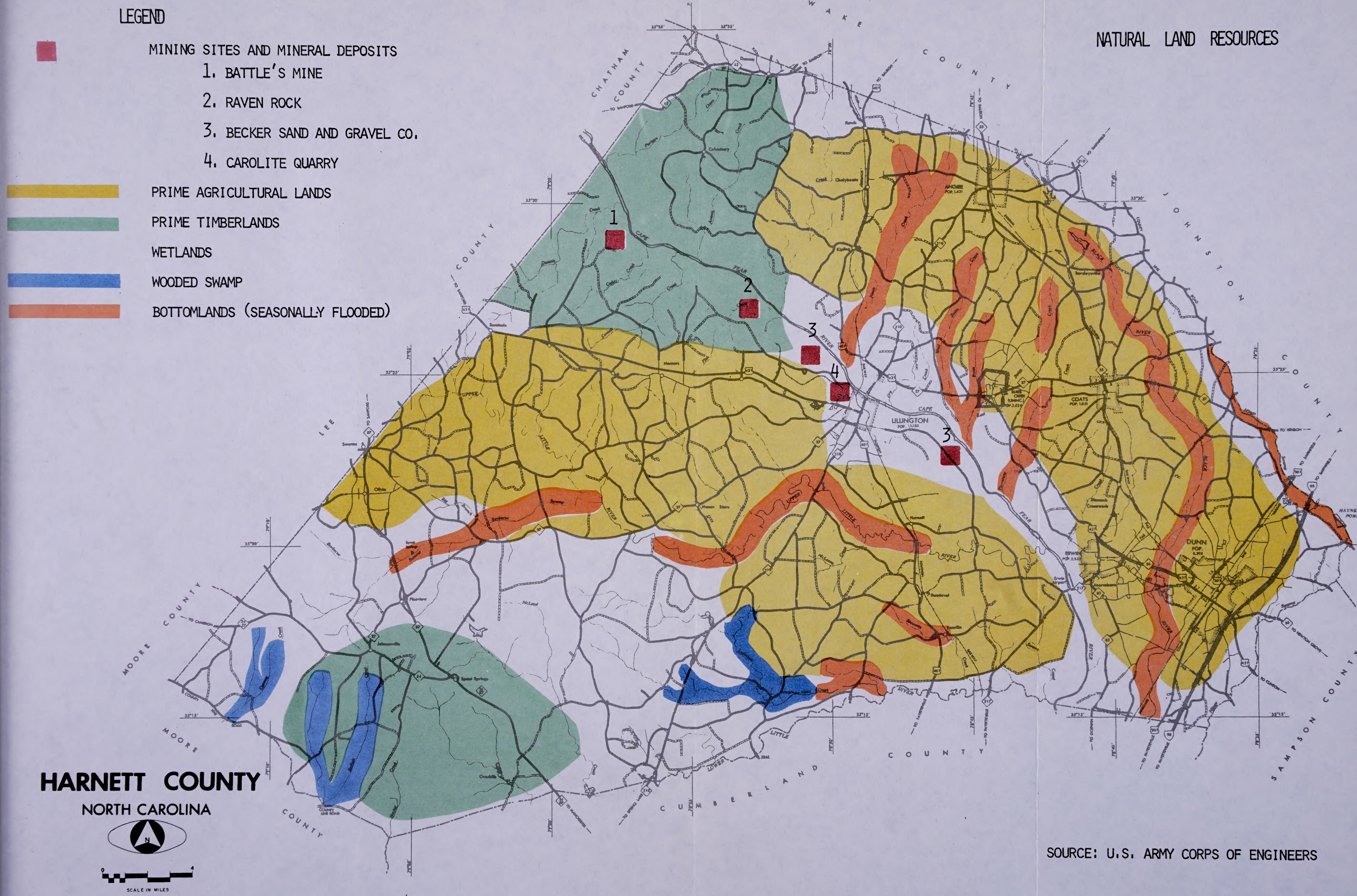
NATURAL LAND RESOURCES



SOURCE: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

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but usually is well drained during much of the growing season. This type is found in overflow bottomlands.

Wooded Swamp: The soil is waterlogged at least to within a few inches of its surface during the growing season and is often covered with as much as one foot of water. Wooded swamps occur mostly along sluggish streams, on flood plains, and in very shallow lake basins. Wooded swamps often occur in Association with shrub swamps.[6]

Exposed Mineral Resources[7]

Figure 9 identified the location of mining sites and mineral despoits in Harnett County. At these sites the most significant exposed mineral resources in Harnett County may be found. Examples of minerals that may be found at these sites include magnetite, garnet, iron minerals, petrified wood, quartz, and agatized wood.

Biological Elements[8]

Botanical Elements

Figure 10 portrays the location of the most significant botanical elements in Harnett County. At this site (Spout Springs) trailing arbutus Epigaea ripens and Pyxie moss Ryxidanthera barbulator var may be found. The first is considerably out of its typically considered habitat and the latter is a very rare species. This is the type locality for Pyxie moss.

Wildlife

There is a wide variety of common wildlife located in Harnett County such as deer, squirrel, rabbit, quail, raccoon, muskrat, et cetera. In addition to these rather common varieties of wildlife, however, there are two species of wildlife which may be considered significant or endangered species--the red cockaded woodpecker and the wild turkey. Figure 10 shows the general locations of these endangered species. Figure 10 also identifies the critical habitats of the striped base, American Shad, and the alewife and blueback herring.

Cultural Elements

Cultural resources are important in preparing development plans for the future, as they provide a fuller, more meaningful life not only for the present generations but for future generations as well. Thus, this plan investigated the following cultural elements--archeological sites, historic sites of national, state, and local interest, and contemporary features, such as educational institutions and museums.

Archeological Sites[9]

There are no known archeological sites in Harnett County.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

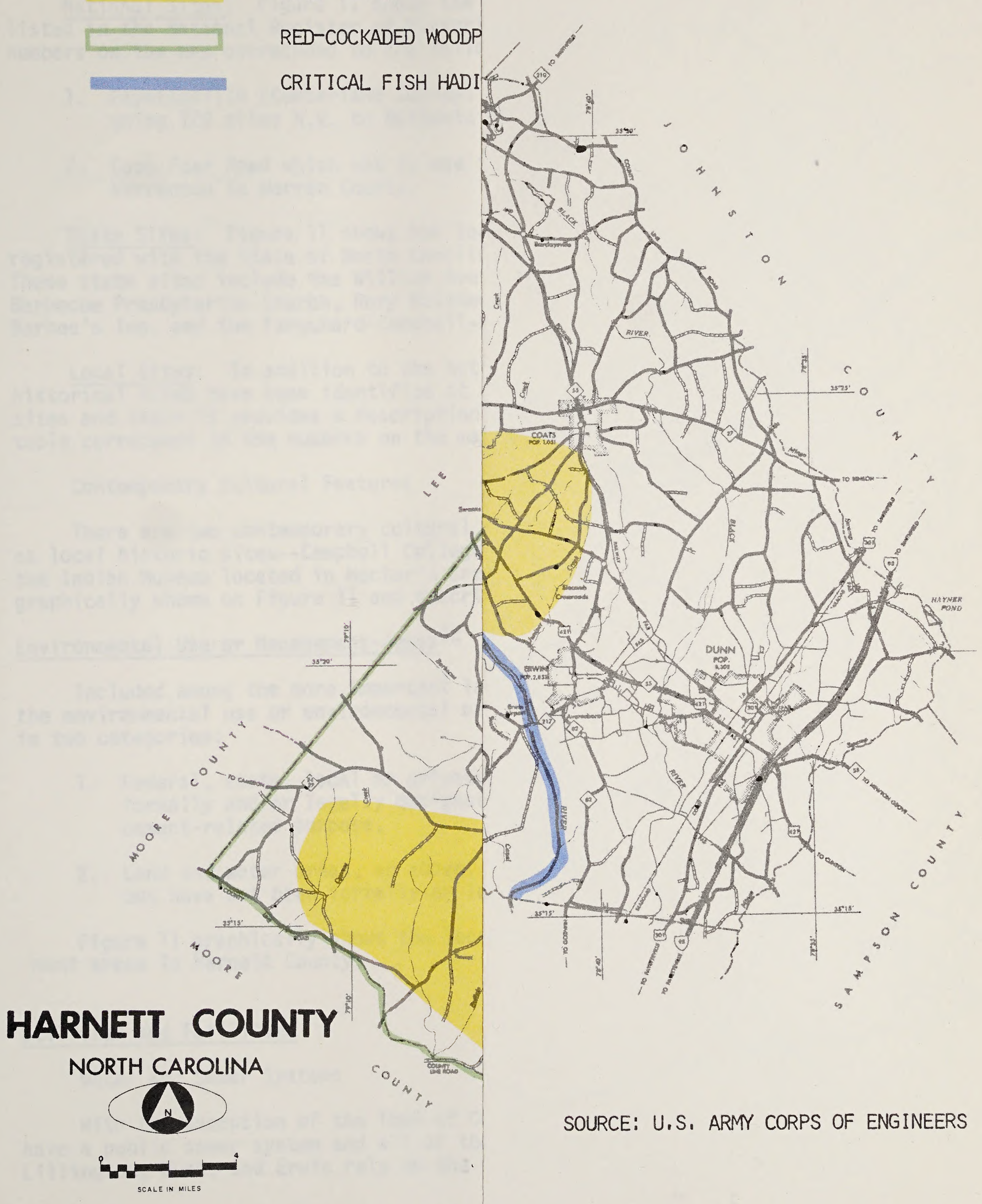
LEGEND

🟥 BOTANICAL RESOURCE

🟨 WILD TURKEY

🟩 RED-COCKADED WOODP

🟦 CRITICAL FISH HADI



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SOURCE: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FIGURE 10

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

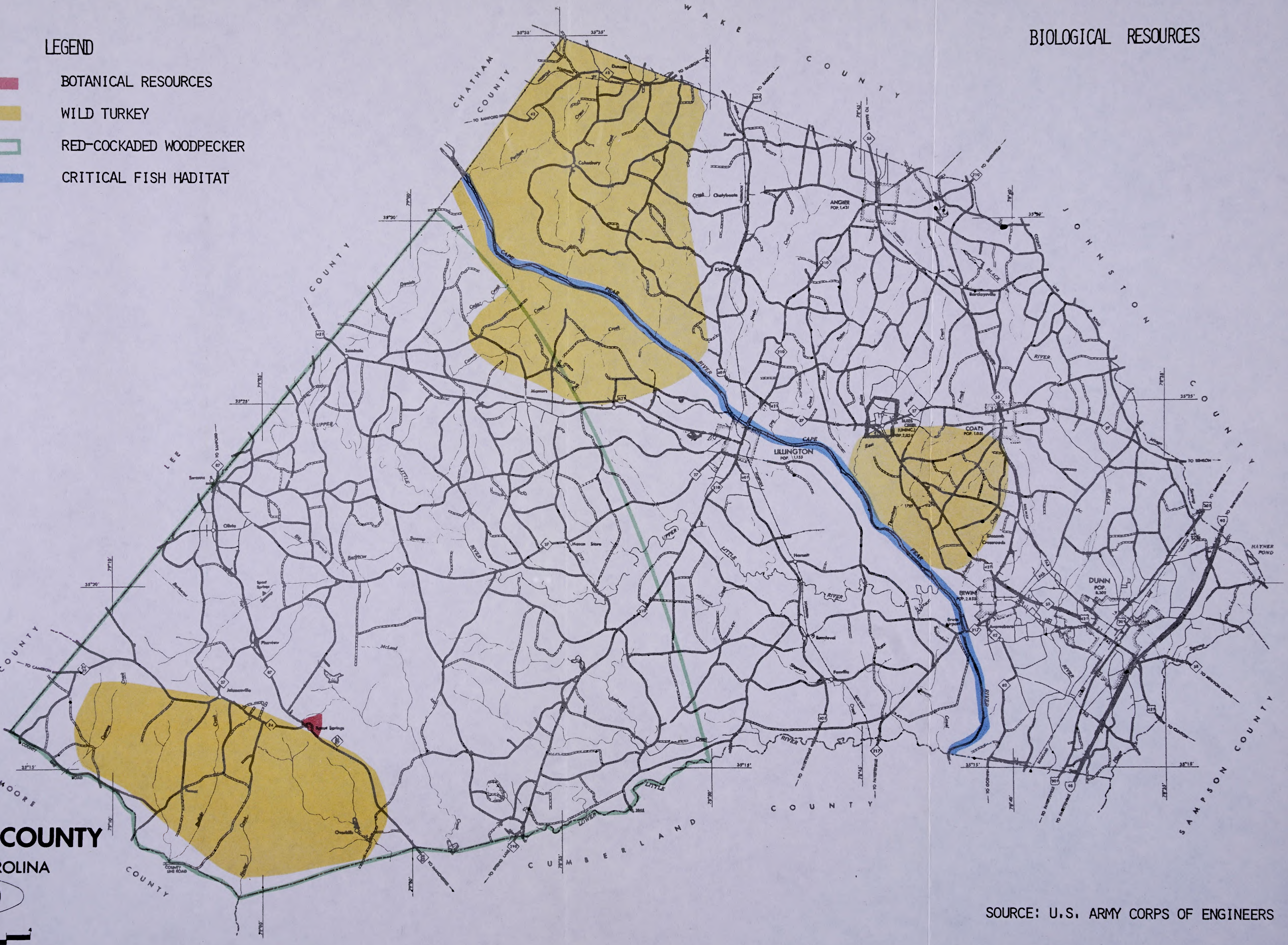
LEGEND

🟥 BOTANICAL RESOURCES

🟨 WILD TURKEY

▭ RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER

🟦 CRITICAL FISH HADITAT



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

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FIGURE 10

Historic Sites

National Sites: Figure 11 shows the location of historic places that were listed in the National Register of Historic Places as of August 1, 1972. The numbers on the map correspond to the following descriptions.[10]

1. Fayetteville (Cumberland County) Plank Road, built in 1849-1852, going 129 miles N.W. to Bethania in Forsyth County.

2. Cape Fear Road which was in use in 1775 connecting Wilmington and Warrenton in Warren County.

State Sites: Figure 11 shows the location of historic places that were registered with the State of North Carolina, Department of Archives and History. These state sites include the William Avera House, Averasboro Battleground, Barbecue Presbyterian Church, Rory Matthews Log House, Dunshee Shaw House, Barbee's Inn, and the Farquhard-Campbell-Smith House (Lebanon).[11]

Local Sites: In addition to the national and state historic sites, historical sites have been identified at the local level. Figure 11 shows these sites and Table 15 provides a description of each site. The numbers in the table correspond to the numbers on the map.

Contemporary Cultural Features

There are two contemporary cultural features that have already been identified as local historic sites--Campbell College located in Neills Creek Township and the Indian Museum located in Hector's Creek Township. Both of these sites are graphically shown on Figure 11 and described in Table 15.

Environmental Use or Management Areas[12]

Included among the more important landscape resources in North Carolina are the environmental use or environmental management areas. These areas can be treated in two categories:

1. Federal, state, local or private land or water areas which have been formally and/or legally designated for some conservation or environment-related purpose;

2. Land and water areas, as above, which have been proposed or identified but have not been formally or legally designated or developed.

Figure 11 graphically shows the location of the environmental use or management areas in Harnett County.

Utilities and Facilities

Water and Sewer Systems

With the exception of the Town of Coats, all of the incorporated municipalities have a public sewer system and all of the municipalities have a public water system. Lillington, Dunn, and Erwin rely on the Cape Fear River for their water source

HISTORIC SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL USE AREAS

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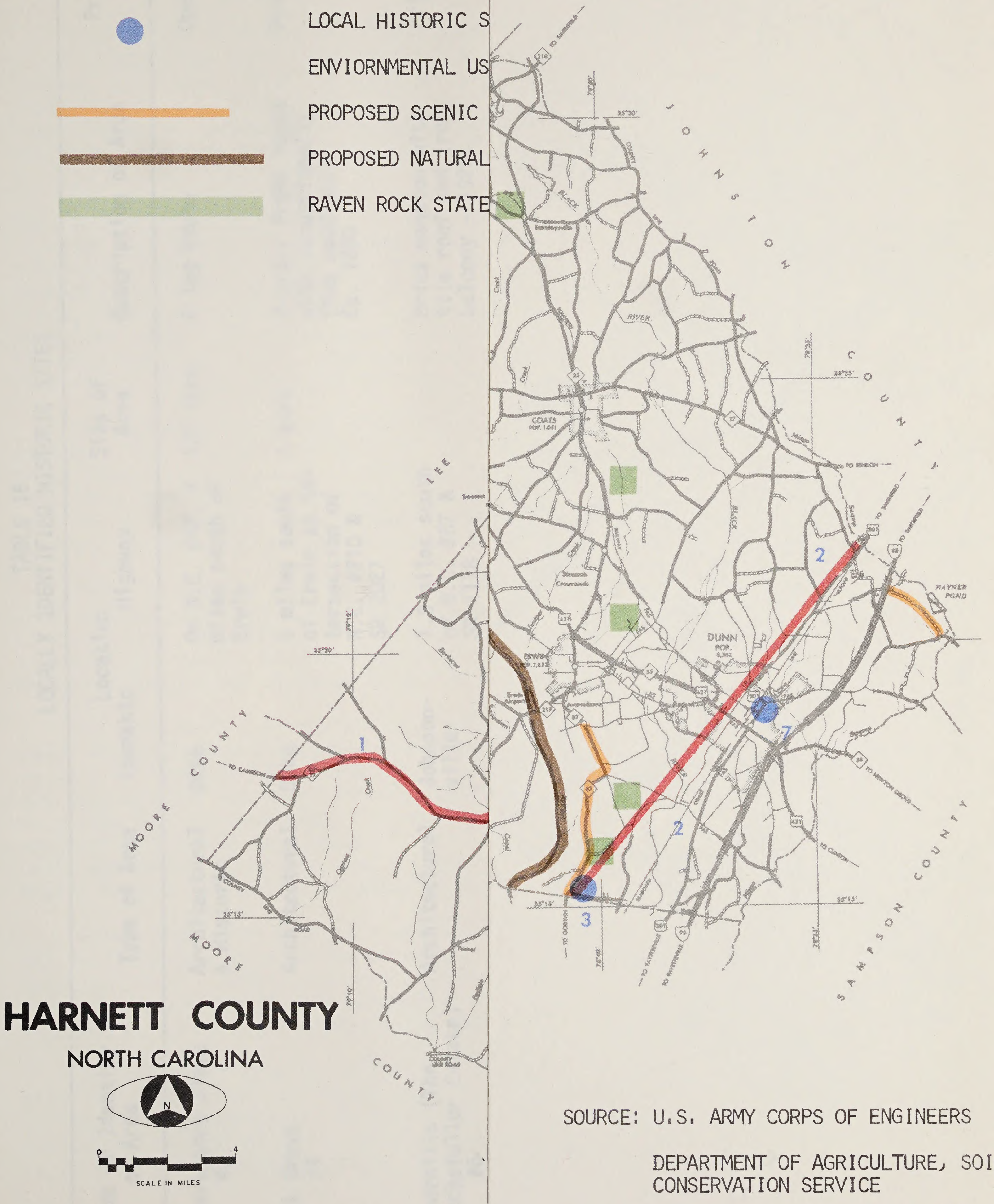
🟩 STATE HISTORIC S
● LOCAL HISTORIC S
ENVIORNMENTAL US
🟧 PROPOSED SCENIC
🟫 PROPOSED NATURAL
🟩 RAVEN ROCK STATE



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

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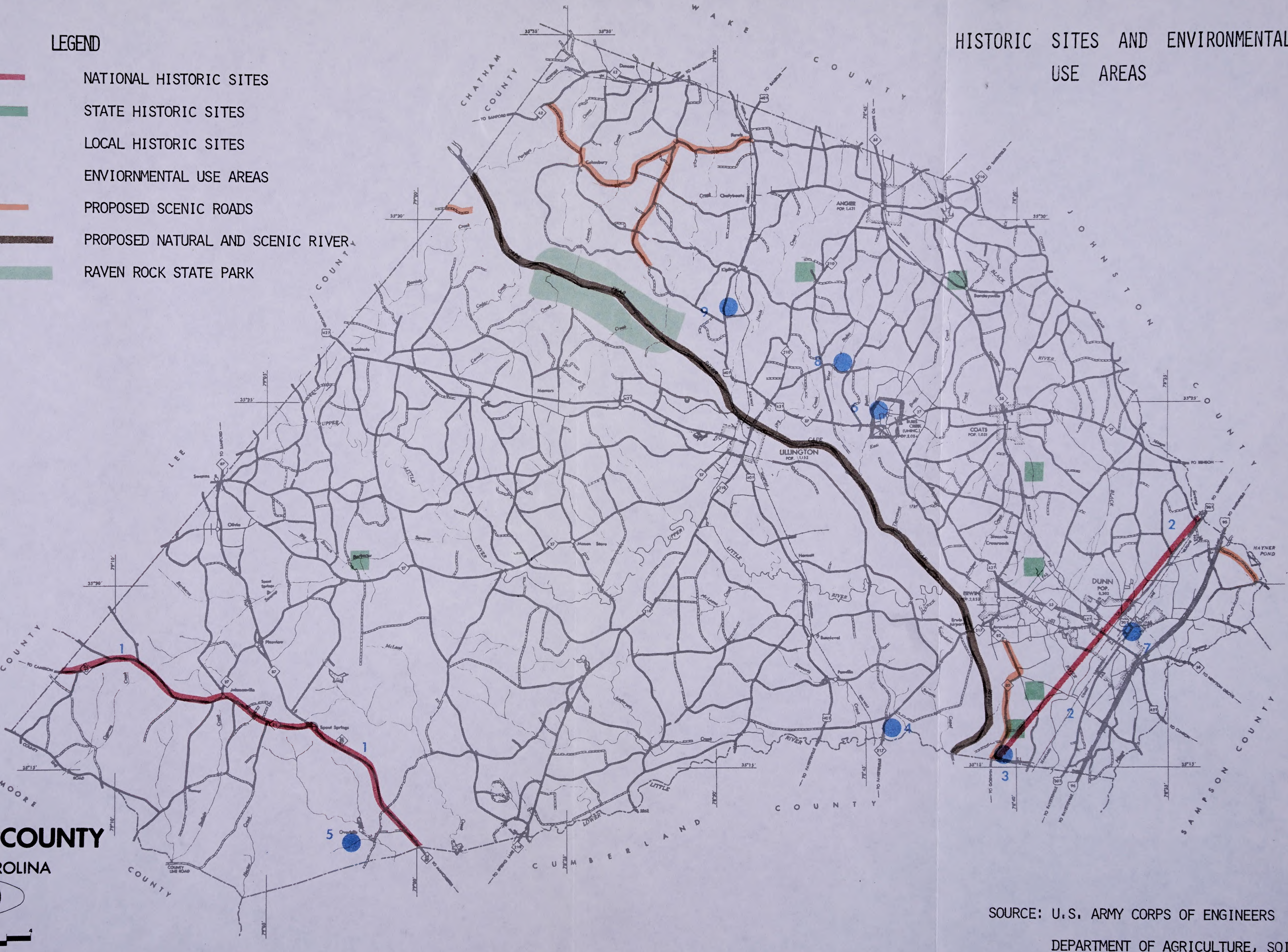
HISTORIC SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL USE AREAS

LEGEND

🟥	NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES
🟩	STATE HISTORIC SITES
●	LOCAL HISTORIC SITES
	ENVIORNMENTAL USE AREAS
🟧	PROPOSED SCENIC ROADS
■	PROPOSED NATURAL AND SCENIC RIVER
🟩	RAVEN ROCK STATE PARK



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

FIGURE 11

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TABLE 15
LOCALLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC SITES

Name or Identity of Area	Type of Area	Location		Size of Area	Description of Area	Present Use of Area
		Township	Highway			
Averasboro Slave #3	Architectural & Historic	Duke	On N.C. #82, 4 miles south of Erwin	1/2 acre	A log house	Open to public
Oak Grove #4	Architectural	Duke	5 miles south of Erwin at intersection of N.C. #210 & SR 2027	1 acre	2-story frame house with exceptionally fine wood work Ca. 1840	Private home
Overhills (The Rockefeller Estate) #5	Architectural	Johnsonville	1.8 miles south of N.C. #87 & SR 1118		Brick mansion with tile roof and iron balcony - 1928	Private residence
Campbell College #6	Educational	Neill's	Buies Creek on U.S. #421	115 acres	Established in 1887, originally a 1-room school house known as Buies Creek Academy	Baptist 4 year liberal arts college
General William C. Lee #7	Home of famous person	Averasboro	209 W. Devine Street, Dunn, N.C.	1/4 acre	Home of pioneer in organization of Army Airborne Units	Private residence
Paul Green House #8	Home of famous person	Neill's Creek	2.5 miles northwest of Buies Creek on SR 1542	3 acres	Home of Paul Green, Playwright, author of "Lost Colony"	Private residence
Indian Museum #9	Museum	Hector's Creek	1 mile east of #401 on SR 1437, 4 miles north of Lillington, N.C.	1 acre	Museum-Indian relics	Open to public free

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, *An Appraisal of Potentials for Outdoor Recreational Development in Harnett County, North Carolina*, Lillington, December, 1973.

while the towns of Angier and Coats rely on deep wells. Table 16 provides more specific information on the municipal water systems and Table 17 provides more detailed information on the sewer systems.

Outside the incorporated areas, Dunn has a water line extending toward Benson and Lillington has water lines serving Shawtown. Aside from these publicly owned systems, a private system operated by Campbell College serves the Buies Creek community and a private system services a mobile home development in Anderson Creek Township. Other unincorporated parts of Harnett County are provided water and sewer services through individual wells and septic tanks.

The major needs in relation to public water systems in Harnett County involves the improvement of water quality, the upgrading of municipal systems and the delivery of water services to unincorporated areas of the county, especially the more densely populated areas. To meet these needs, the county is planning the creation of a metropolitan water district, which would serve the communities of Lillington, Buies Creek, Shawtown, Angier, Coats, and an 800 foot corridor along the major transportation routes connecting these communities. Lines would also be extended to the city limits of Erwin. The source of water for the system would be the Cape Fear River. Figure 12 graphically portrays the areas involved in the system.

Another area exhibiting a potential need for a public water and/or sewer system, which is shown on Figure 12, is the area located near NC 210 in Anderson Creek Township. This area is becoming densely developed. As shown in Table 3, there has been an estimated population increase of 3695 people in the township between 1970 and 1975. The primary reason for the rather significant population increase is that the area borders Fort Bragg, located in Cumberland County.

There is another area located near Spout Springs and Johnsonville where the land is becoming densely developed and may be in need of a public water and/or sewer system. In Johnsonville Township, the population has increased by an estimated 703 people between the years 1970 and 1975. Much of this growth can be attributed to the increase in mobile home dwellings.

An additional area exhibiting a potential need for a public water and/or sewer system is the unincorporated community of Bunnlevel and adjacent areas located in Stewarts Creek Township. This area is shown on Figure 12. Although the township has not demonstrated significant growth in recent years, the area is rather densely developed. To complicate matters, the soils in the area are marginal for septic tank usage.[13] In a densely populated area where individual wells and septic tanks are used and the soils are marginal, the potential for health hazards increases, as drinking water may become contaminated.

Other areas that exhibit a critical need for public water and/or sewer systems may be found just outside the corporate limits of most of the counties incorporated municipalities. These areas are densely developed and are occupied by low and moderate income people. Thus annexation of the areas by any town is a remote possibility since it is economically impractical for a town to annex such areas.

Another major need in relation to public sewer systems will be the need to meet the increasingly stringent state and federal regulations for sewerage collection and treatment. To help meet this need, state and federal grant assistance is available for the planning and ultimate construction of wastewater collection and treatment systems. The entire planning and construction process is

TABLE 16
WATER SYSTEMS

	Harnett County[1]	Lillington	Dunn	Angier	Erwin	Coats
Source of raw water		Cape Fear River	Cape Fear River	Wells (4) Combined GPM 295 gal.	Furnished by City of Dunn	Wells (5) Combined GPM 188 gal.
Design capacity treatment system		500,000 GPD	8,000,000 GPD	331,000 GPD		190,000 GPD
Peak load		395,000 GPD	1,500,000 GPD	200,000 GPD		100,000 GPD
Excess over peak requirement		105,000 GPD	6,500,000 GPD	131,000 GPD		210,000 GPD
Storage Capacity (a) Above ground (b) Ground storage		200,000 gal. 880,000 gal.	1,500,000 gal. 1,000,000 gal.	100,000 gal. 750,000 gal.		250,000 gal. None
Method of treatment		Coagulation with rapid sand filtration fluoridation	Sedimentation chlorination fluoridation filtration	Filtration chlorination caustic soda		Chlorine
Provision for extension of service outside corporate boundary		No policy	City & County share cost & City maintains	No policy		No policy

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[1] The Harnett County Board of Commissioners has now under consideration a proposal that, if implemented, would create a water service district that would serve Lillington, Angier, Coats, and Buies Creek.

Source: Moore, Gardner, and Associates, Inc., Northeast Harnett County Service Metropolitan Water District Water Feasibility Study, Asheboro, North Carolina, December, 1975.

North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, "Community Data Sheets", Fayetteville, North Carolina, January 31, 1976.

TABLE 17
SANITARY SEWER SYSTEMS[1]

	Harnett County[2]	Lillington	Dunn [3]	Angier	Erwin	Coats[4]
Provision for Treatment		Lagoon - primary-secondary	Aeration trickling filter - primary-secondary	Contact Stablization Secondary	Town of Erwin utilizes Erwin Mills sewerage treatment plant.	Town of Coats has no public sewerage system.
Design Capacity		225,000 GPD	750,000 GPD 2 Plants	250,000 GPD		
Average Daily Volume		At maximum now	(1) 1,220,000 GPD (2) 566,000 GPD	150,000 GPD		
Reserve Capacity Above Average Daily Volume		None	None	100,000 GPD		
Extension of Service Outside Corporate Boundary		No policy	City & County Share Cost & City Maintains	No policy	Will negotiate	

[1] 201 Facilities Planning is currently in progress for Dunn, Erwin, Coats, Lillington, and Angier.

[2] Harnett County does not provide facilities or service for effluent collection/disposal.

[3] The Town of Dunn is currently undertaking plans for expanded treatment.

[4] The Town of Coats is currently planning a public sewerage system.

Source: Carolina Power and Light Company, Industrial Development Section, Harnett County, North Carolina, no other source data in report.

North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Commerce and Industry, "Community Data Sheets", Fayetteville, North Carolina, January 31, 1976.

LEGEND

ER, AND SANITARY LANDFILL SITES

TIONS, NEEDS AND PROPOSALS

🟨 PROPOSED WAT

▭ PUBLIC WATER
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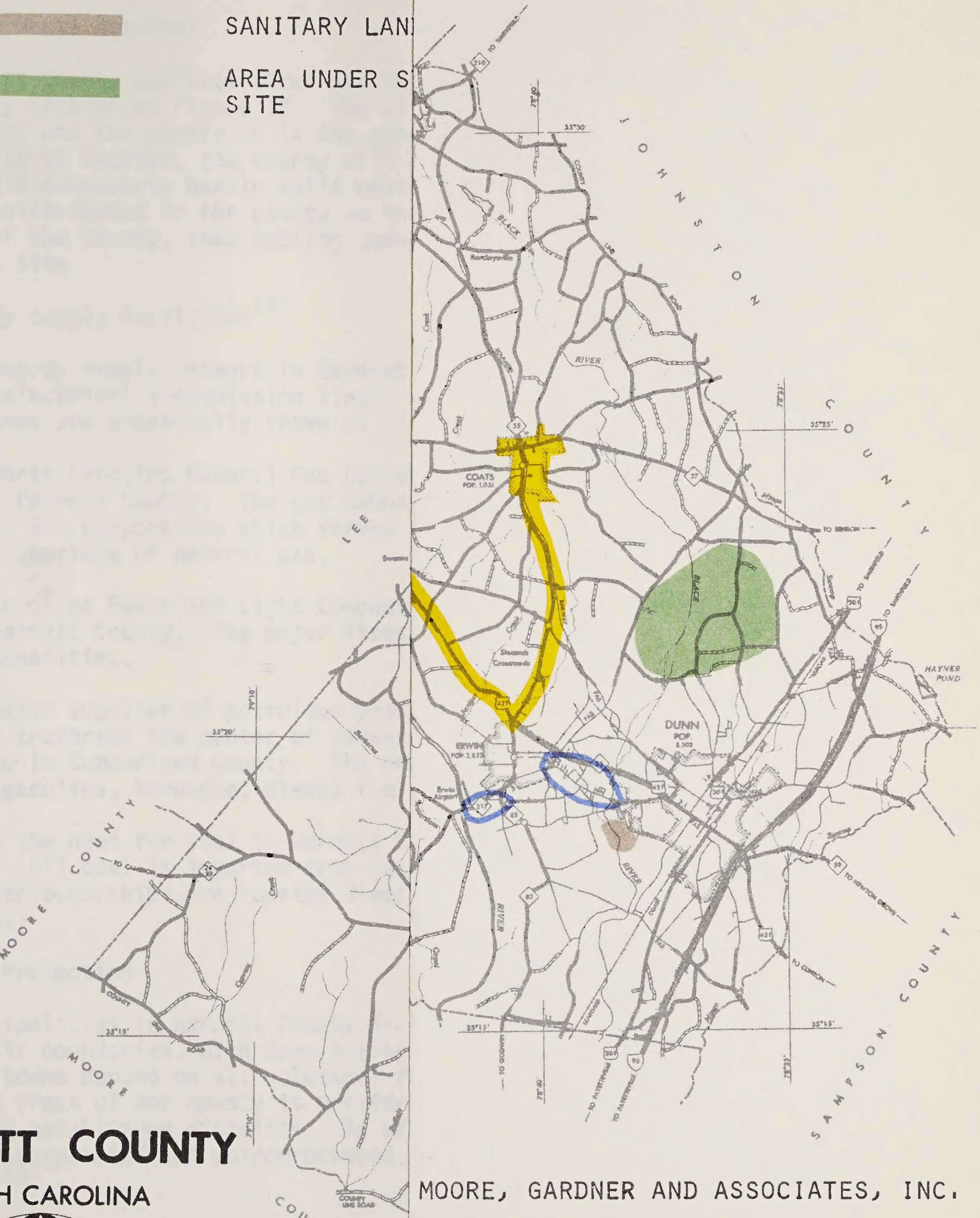

HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE IN MILES

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MOORE, GARDNER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

N.C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 12

WATER, SEWER, AND SANITARY LANDFILL SITES
LOCATIONS, NEEDS AND PROPOSALS

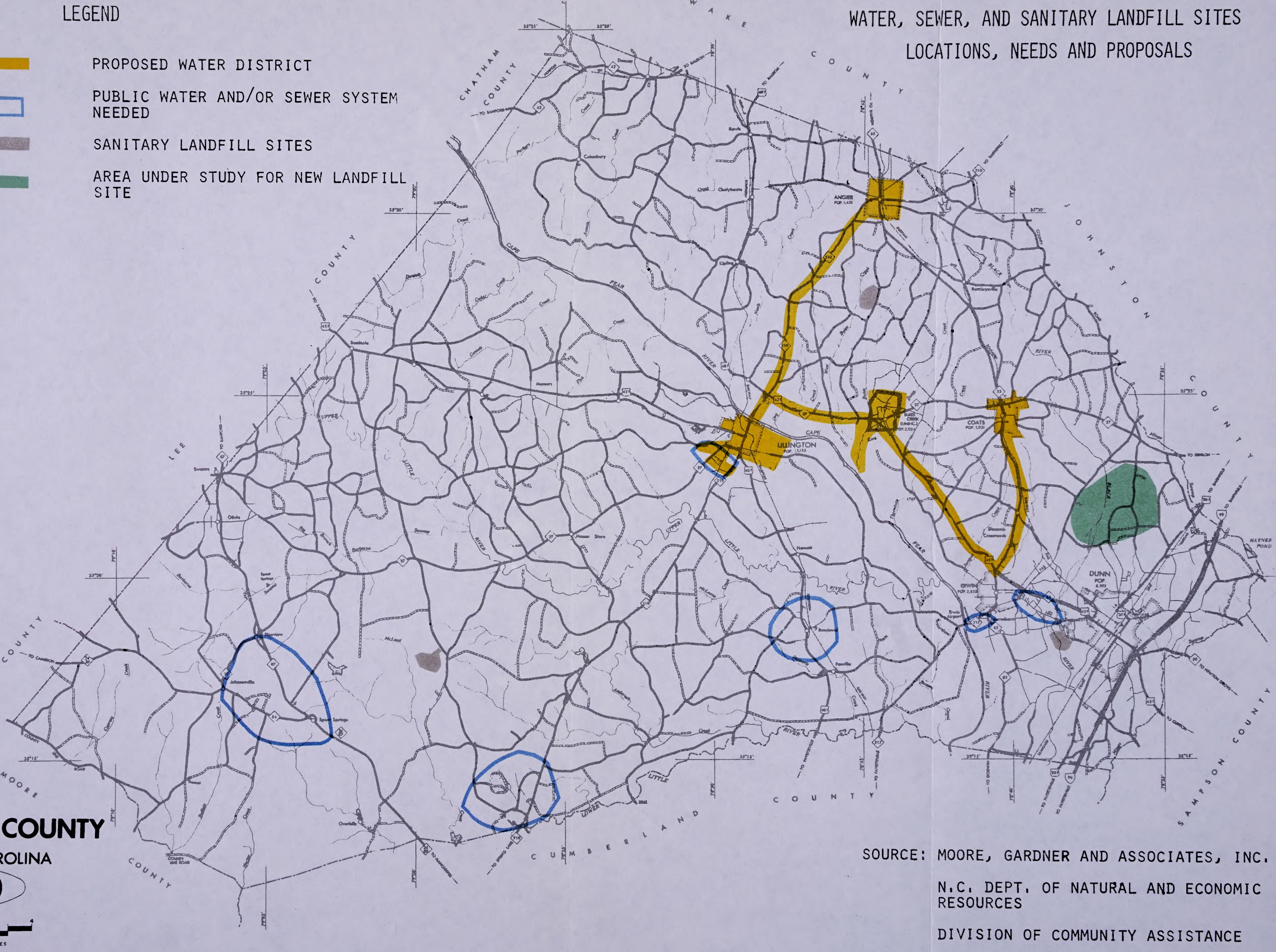
LEGEND

🟨 PROPOSED WATER DISTRICT

▭ PUBLIC WATER AND/OR SEWER SYSTEM NEEDED

▬ SANITARY LANDFILL SITES

🟩 AREA UNDER STUDY FOR NEW LANDFILL SITE



HARNETT COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: MOORE, GARDNER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

N.C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 12

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commonly called 201 Facilities Planning. At present, all of the county's municipalities are involved in the early planning stages of the 201 process. This early phase will help identify specific waste disposal needs.

Solid Waste Disposal

Harnett County operates three sanitary landfill sites. These sites are graphically located on Figure 12. The site near Erwin and Dunn has reached its capacity and the county is in the process of finding a new site. Once the new site is located, the county will again have three landfill sites, which should adequately handle solid waste disposal. These sites are conveniently distributed in the county so that each site can handle certain portions of the county, thus cutting down on the distance necessary to reach a landfill site.

Energy Supply Facilities[14]

The energy supply network in Harnett County consists of a natural gas pipeline, electrical transmission lines, and a petroleum pipeline. All of these systems are graphically shown on Figure 13.

The North Carolina Natural Gas Corporation supplies gas to only a limited portion of Harnett County. The gas company taps the main line of the Transcontinental Gas Corporation which serves Eastern North Carolina. At present, there is a shortage of natural gas.

The Carolina Power and Light Company is the major supplier of electric power in Harnett County. The major lines in the county have 230 and 110 kilovolt capacities.

The major supplier of petroleum products is the Colonial Pipeline Company. Their line traverses the center of Harnett County and terminates just north of Spring Lake in Cumberland County. The products supplied by the company include fuel oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel and propane.

Since the need for coal in Harnett County is at a minimum, there are few suppliers. All coal is imported from out of state sources by rail. Local retail distributorships are located directly on the major rail lines in larger communities.

Fire Protection

Municipalities in Harnett County provide individually for fire protection within their boundaries, with Dunn having full-time salaried firemen, while the other towns depend on all volunteer forces. Fire protection in the unincorporated areas of the county is provided by volunteer rural fire departments, each having established districts. As of January, 1974, fire protection in both the incorporated and unincorporated portions of the county was rated as excellent.[15]

Considering the projected population increases in all of the townships, the only area that may need increased fire protection is Anderson Creek Township. Most other townships show only a rather moderate rate of growth.

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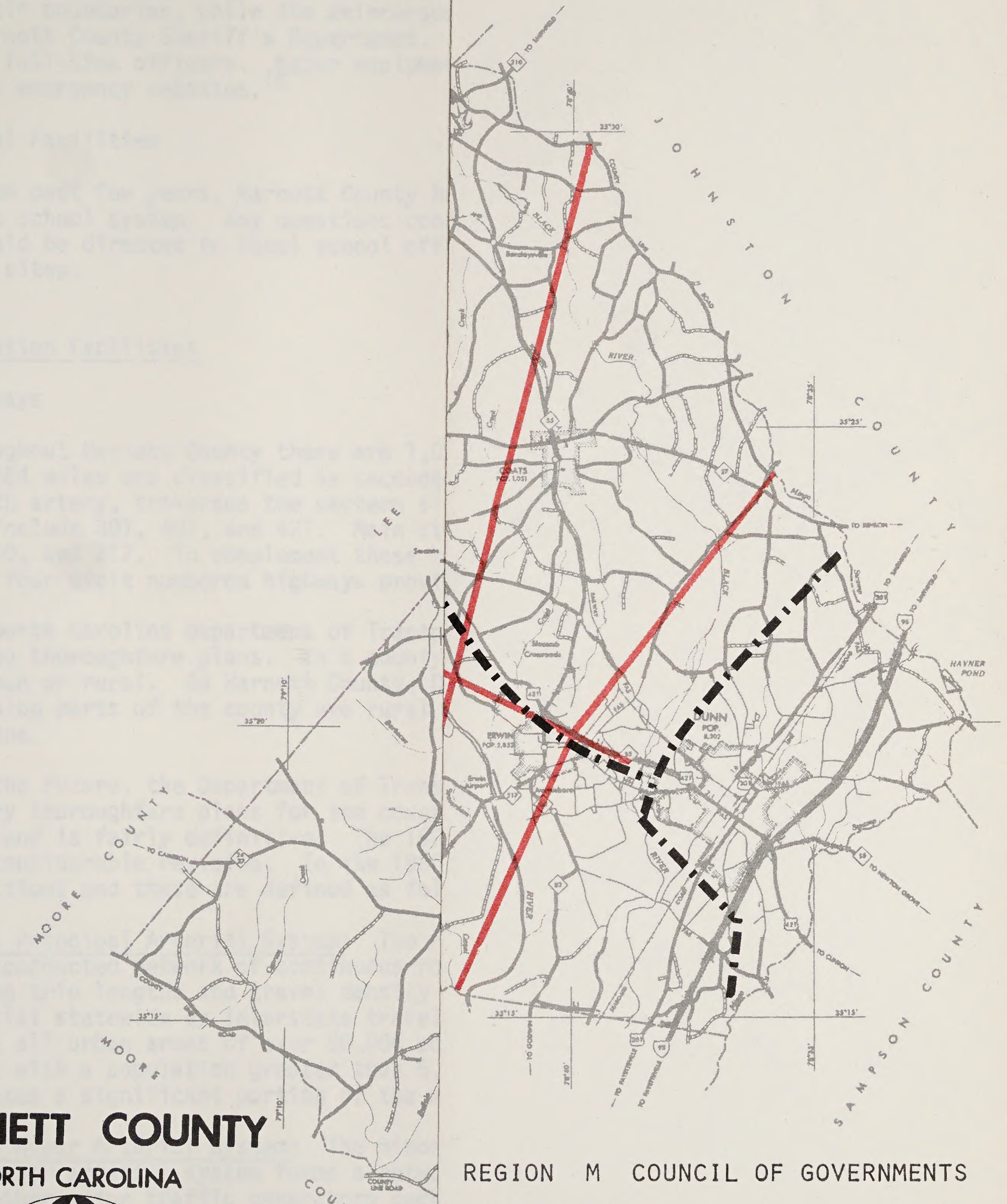
🟥 MAJOR POWER TRAN

▬ ▪ ▬ NATURAL GAS LINE

🟦 PETROLEUM PIPELI

ENERGY SUPPLY FACILITIES



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

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REGION M COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

FIGURE 13

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ENERGY SUPPLY FACILITIES

LEGEND

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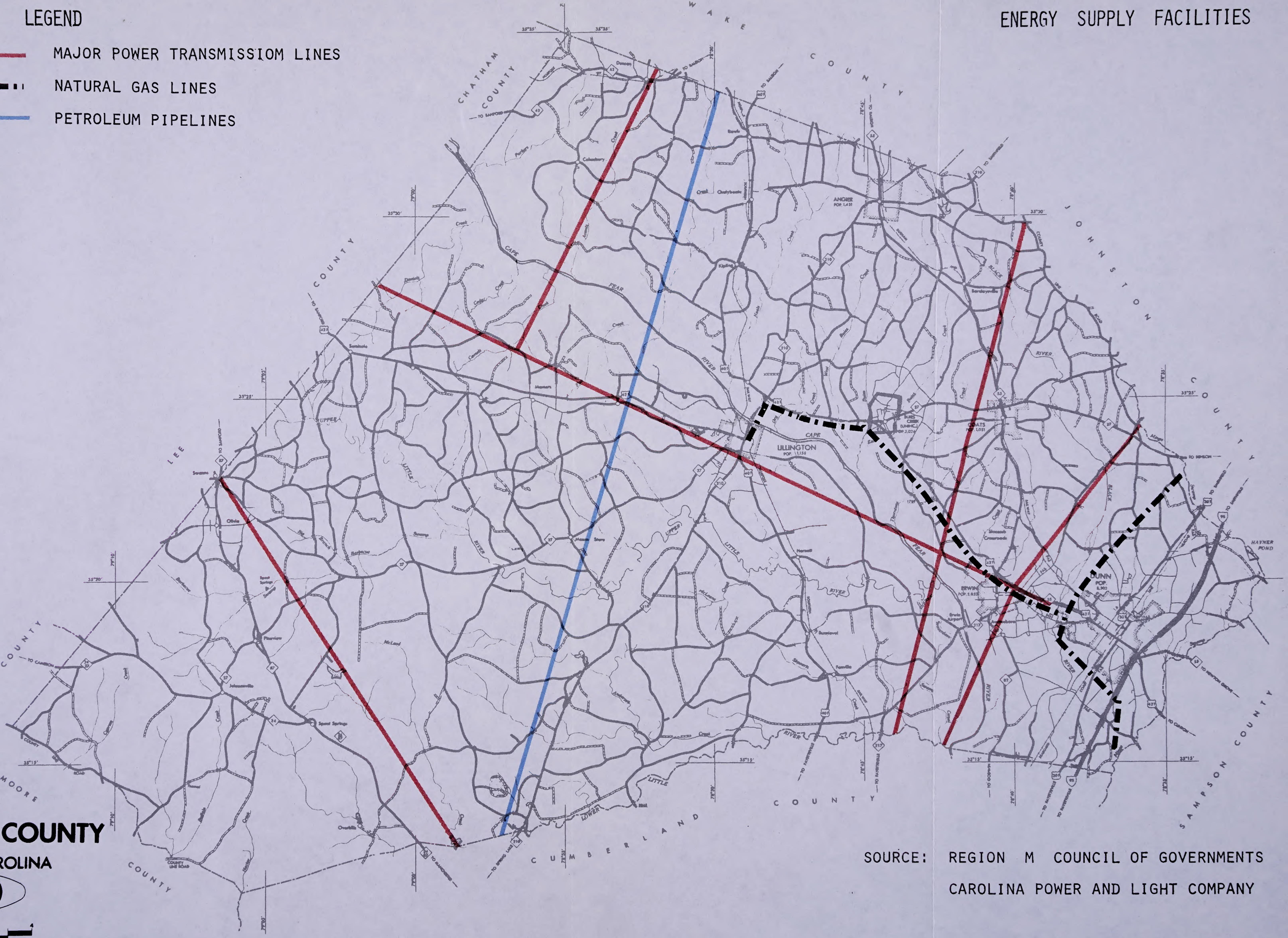
▬ · ▬ · NATURAL GAS LINES

🟦 PETROLEUM PIPELINES



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CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

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Police Protection

Municipalities in Harnett County provide individually for police protection within their boundaries, while the unincorporated areas of the county are patrolled by the Harnett County Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department is composed of twenty full-time officers. Major equipment includes eighteen patrol cars and forty-five emergency vehicles.[16]

School Facilities

In the past few years, Harnett County has conducted a comprehensive study of its public school system. Any questions concerning detailed plans and future needs should be directed to local school officials. Figure 14 shows the location of school sites.

Transportation Facilities

Highways

Throughout Harnett County there are 1,002 miles of roads. Of this total mileage, 184 miles are classified as secondary roads. Interstate 95, a major north-south artery, traverses the eastern side of the county. Other main U.S. Highways include 301, 401, and 421. Main state highways include 27, 42, 55, 82, 87, 210, and 217. To complement these highways, a complex and thorough system of four digit numbered highways provide uniform county-wide coverage.[17]

The North Carolina Department of Transportation assists localities in formulating thoroughfare plans. In a county plan, areas are considered to be either urban or rural. In Harnett County, Dunn comprises an urban planning area. The remaining parts of the county are rural planning areas and are covered in county plans.

For the future, the Department of Transportation has prepared 1980 and 1990 preliminary thoroughfare plans for the county. The 1980 plan is represented as Figure 15 and is fairly definitive. The 1990 plan is not presented because it is under considerable revision. In the 1980 plan, highways have several classifications and these are defined as follows:

Rural Principal Arterial System: The rural major arterial system consists of a connected network of continuous routes which serve corridor movements having trip lengths and travel density characteristics indicative of substantial statewide or interstate travel. The major arterial system should serve all urban areas of over 50,000 population and a large majority of those with a population greater than 5,000. The Interstate System constitutes a significant portion of the major arterial system.

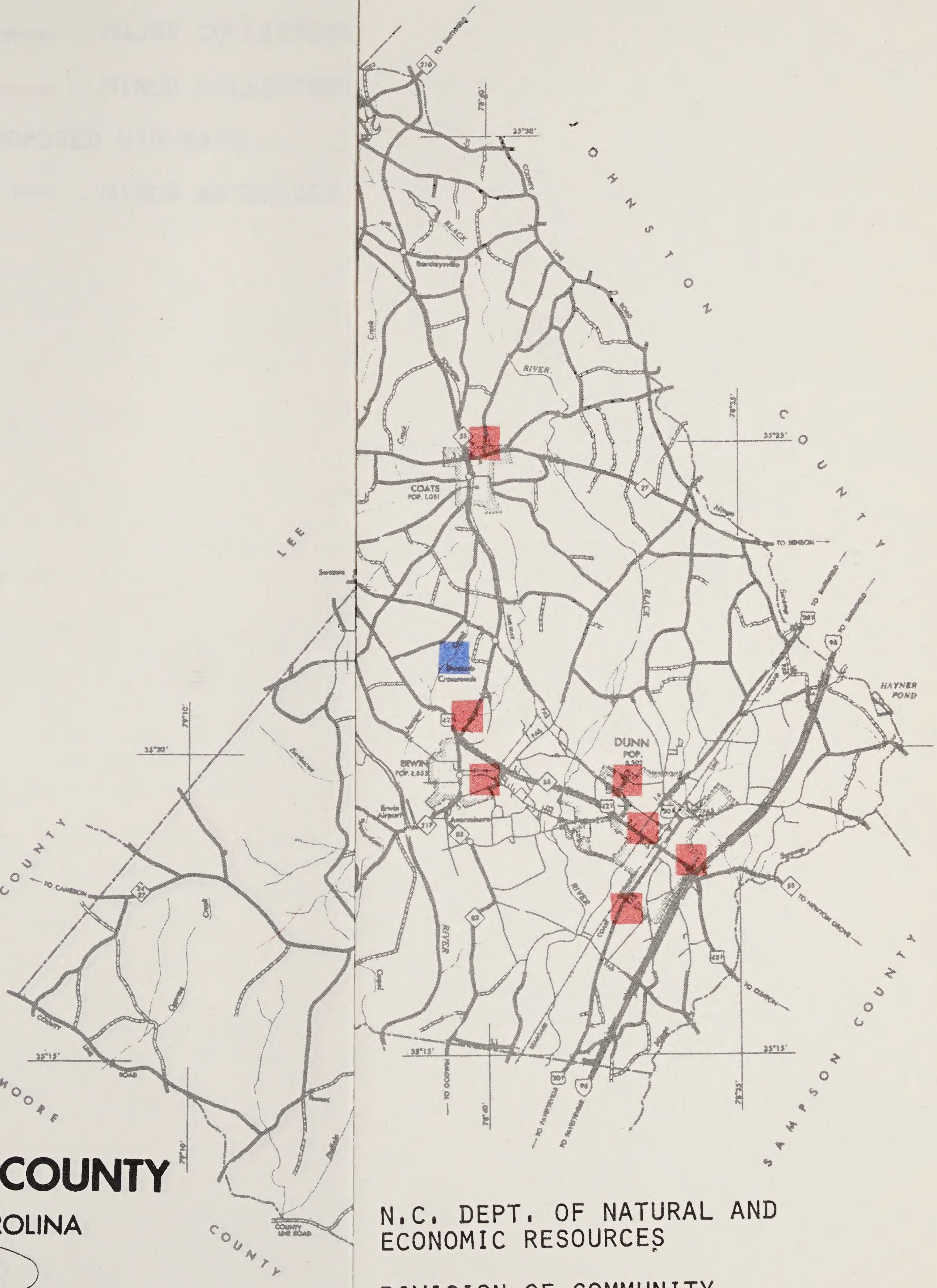
Rural Minor Arterial System: The minor arterial system in conjunction with the major arterial system forms a network which links cities, larger towns, and other major traffic generators such as large resorts. The minor thoroughfare system generally serves travel corridors with trip lengths and travel densities somewhat less than the major arterial system.

SCHOOL SITES

LEGEND

🟥 SCHOOL SITES

🟦 LOCATION OF NEW
HIGH SCHOOLS



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N.C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND
ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY
ASSISTANCE

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The North Carolina Department of Transportation assists localities in formulating thoroughfare plans. In a county plan, areas are considered to be either urban or rural. In Harnett County, each town comprises an urban planning area. The remaining parts of the county are rural planning areas and are covered in county plans.

For the future, the Department of Transportation has prepared 1980 and 1990 preliminary thoroughfare plans for the county. The 1980 plan is represented as Figure 15 and is fairly detailed. The 1990 plan is not presented because it is under considerable revision. In the 1980 plan, highways have several classifications and these are defined as follows:

Rural Principal Arterial System: The rural major arterial system consists of a connected network of continuous routes which serve corridor movements having trip lengths and travel density characteristics indicative of substantial statewide or interstate travel. The major arterial system should serve all urban areas of over 50,000 population and a large majority of those with a population greater than 5,000. The Interstate System constitutes a significant portion of the major arterial system.

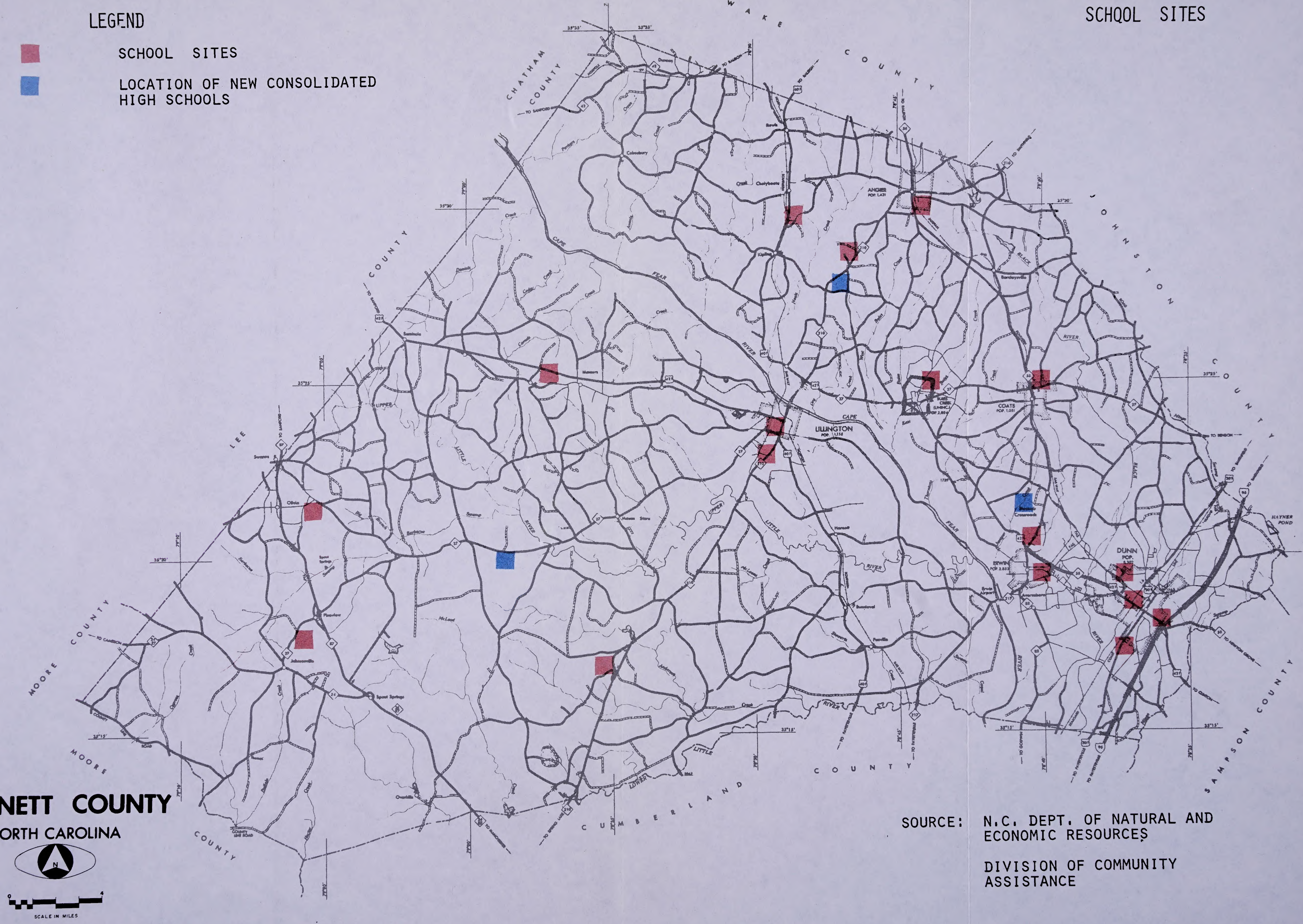
Rural Minor Arterial System: The minor arterial system in conjunction with the major arterial system forms a network which links cities, larger towns, and other major traffic generators such as large resorts. The minor thoroughfare system primarily serves travel corridors with trip lengths and travel densities somewhat less than the major arterial system.

SCHQOL SITES

LEGEND

🟥 SCHOOL SITES

🟦 LOCATION OF NEW CONSOLIDATED HIGH SCHOOLS



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: N.C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 14

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH AN URBAN PLANNING GRANT FROM THE DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

1980 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION
RURAL AREAS PRELIMINARY

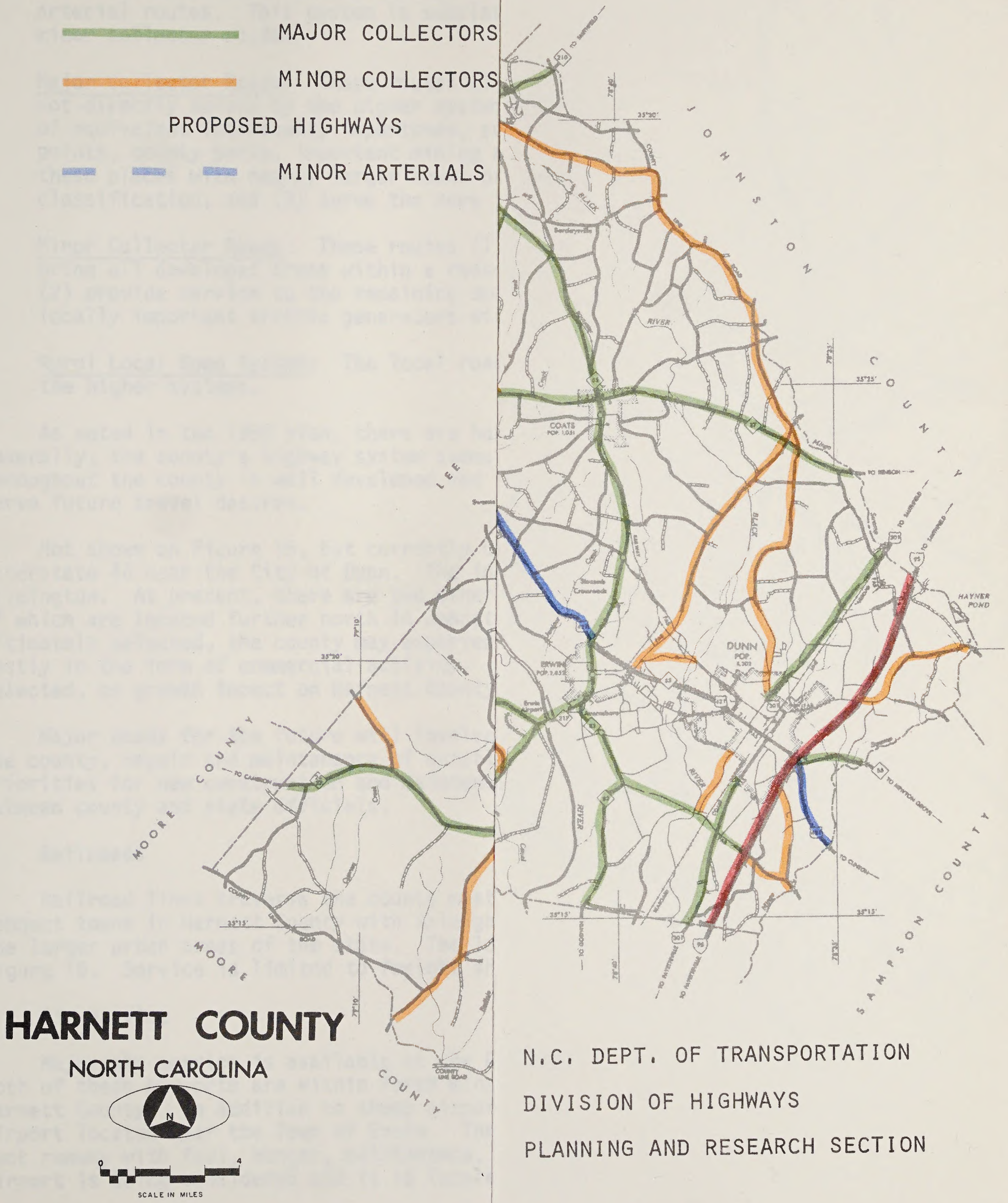
LEGEND

EXISTING HIGHWAYS

- 🟥 PRINCIPAL ARTERI
- 🟦 MINOR ARTERIALS
- 🟩 MAJOR COLLECTORS
- 🟧 MINOR COLLECTORS

PROPOSED HIGHWAYS

- ▬ ▬ ▬ MINOR ARTERIALS



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

N.C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

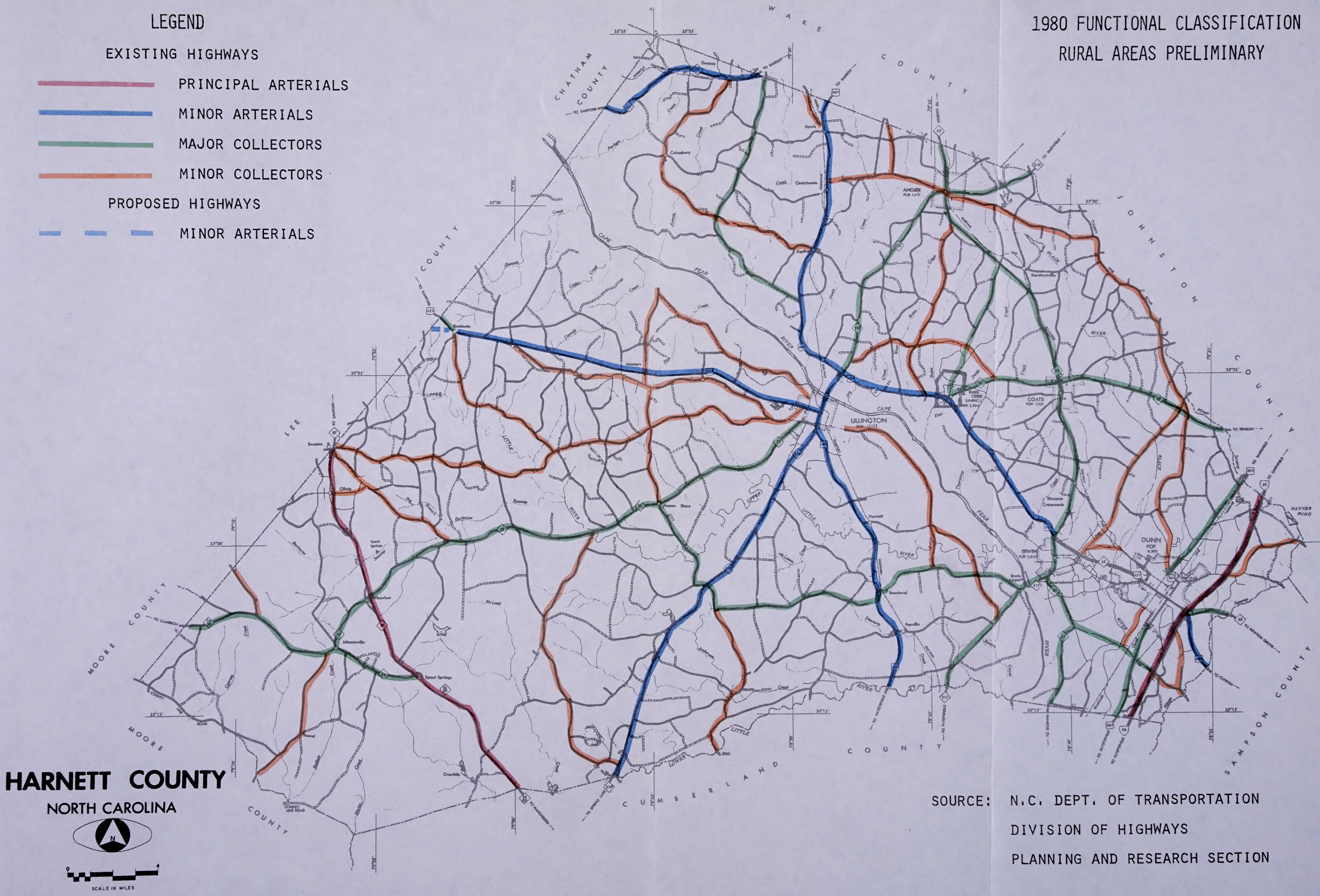
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

PLANNING AND RESEARCH SECTION

FIGURE 15

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH AN URBAN PLANNING GRANT FROM THE DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

1980 FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION
RURAL AREAS PRELIMINARY



SOURCE: N.C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
PLANNING AND RESEARCH SECTION

THE PREPARATION OF THIS MAP WAS FINANCED IN PART THROUGH AN URBAN PLANNING GRANT FROM THE DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 701 OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED

FIGURE 15

Rural Collector Road System: The rural collector routes generally serve travel primarily within the county rather than statewide importance and constitutes those routes on which predominant travel distances are shorter than on the arterial routes. This system is subclassified into major collector roads and minor collector roads.

Major Collector Roads: These routes (1) provide service to the larger towns not directly served by the higher systems and to other traffic generators of equivalent intracounty importance, such as consolidated schools, shipping points, county parks, important mining and agricultural areas, etc.; (2) link these places with nearby larger towns or cities, or with routes of higher classification; and (3) serve the more important intracounty travel corridors.

Minor Collector Roads: These routes (1) collect traffic from local roads and bring all developed areas within a reasonable distance of a collector road; (2) provide service to the remaining smaller communities, and (3) link the locally important traffic generators with their rural hinterland.

Rural Local Road System: The local roads comprise all roads not on one of the higher systems.

As noted in the 1980 plan, there are hardly any new construction proposals. Generally, the county's highway system seems well planned as highway travel throughout the county is well developed and future plans seem well designed to serve future travel desires.

Not shown on Figure 15, but currently under study, is a proposal to construct Interstate 40 near the City of Dunn. The interstate would connect Raleigh and Wilmington. At present, there are two other corridors under consideration, both of which are located further north in Johnston County. If the route near Dunn is ultimately selected, the county may experience additional growth in the Dunn area, mostly in the form of commercial activity. If either of the other routes are selected, no growth impact on Harnett County is anticipated.

Major needs for the future will involve the paving of dirt surfaced roads in the county, repair and maintenance of existing roads, and the establishing of priorities for new construction and maintenance. All of this should be done jointly between county and state officials.

Railroads

Railroad lines traverse the county mostly in a north-south direction and connect towns in Harnett County with Raleigh, Durham, and Fayetteville, three of the larger urban areas of the state. The location of these lines are shown in Figure 16. Service is limited to freight shipments.

Air Service

Major air service is available at the Raleigh-Durham and Fayetteville Airports. Both of these airports are within forth minutes driving time from most areas of Harnett County. In addition to these airports, there is a local noncommercial airport located near the Town of Erwin. The facility provides a nonpaved 3200 foot runway with fuel, hangar, maintenance, and charter service. Another private airport is being considered and it is located on a 210 acre site between Buies

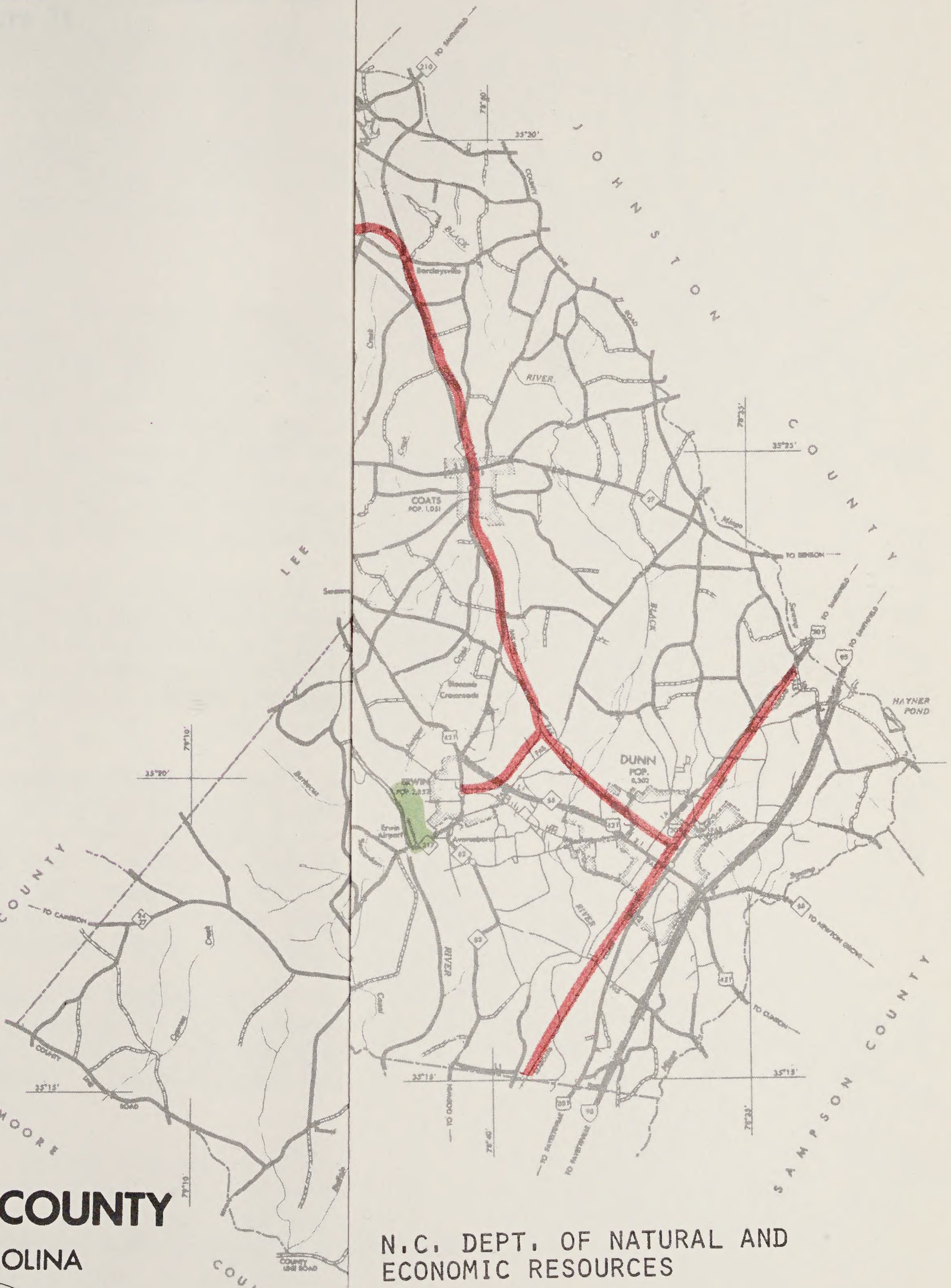
RAILROADS AND AIRPORT

LEGEND

🟥 RAILROADS

🟩 AIRPORT

🟦 PROPOSED AIRPORT



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

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SCALE IN MILES

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N.C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND
ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 16

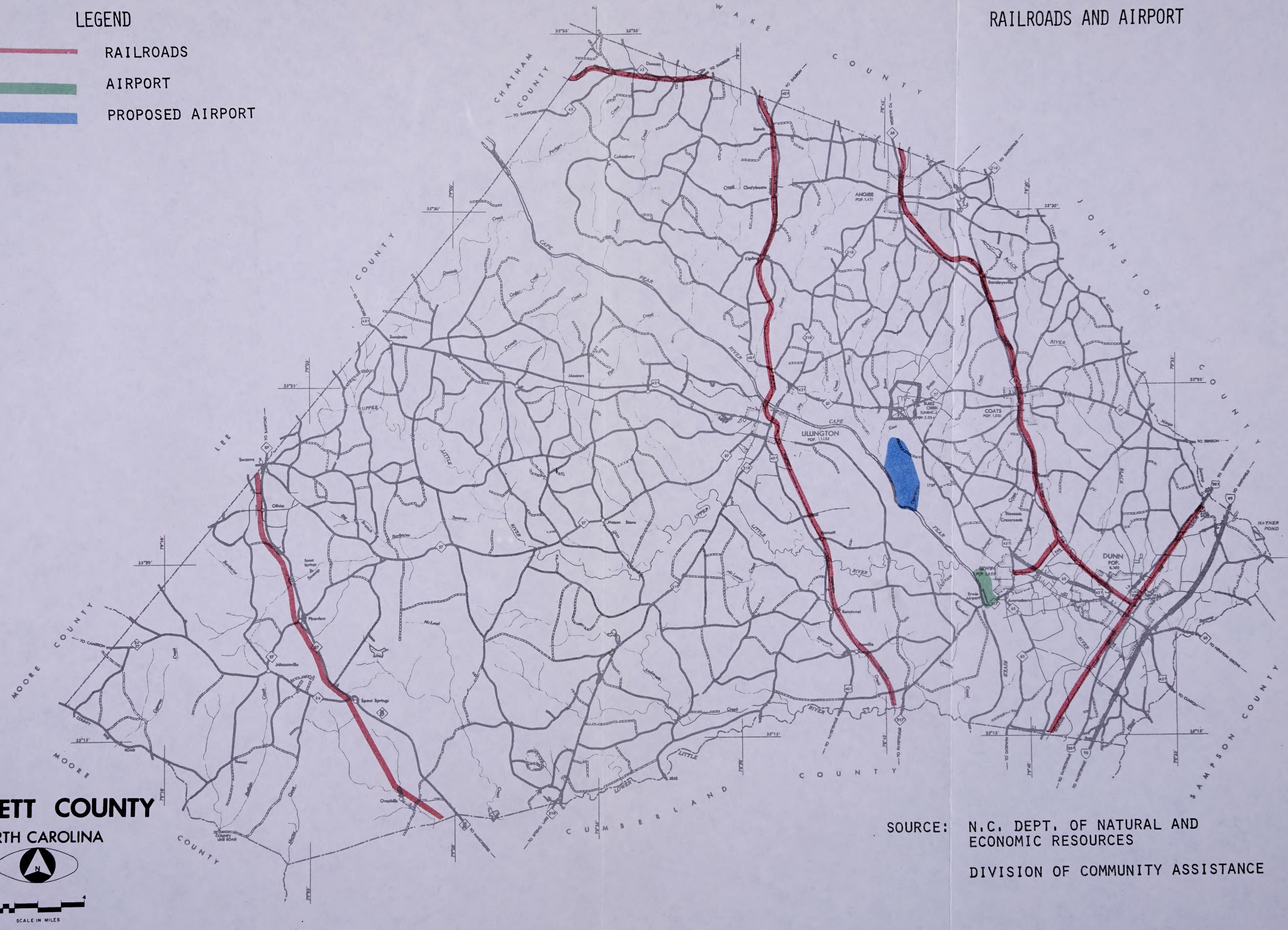
LEGEND

🟥 RAILROADS

🟩 AIRPORT

🟦 PROPOSED AIRPORT

RAILROADS AND AIRPORT



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: N.C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 16

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Creek and Erwin. The first phase of construction calls for a 3,900 foot runway to accomodate small private planes. Eventually, in ten or twenty years, the runway may be lengthened to accomodate small private jets. Both private airports are located on Figure 16.

EXISTING LAND USE

This section analyzes and identifies the existing land use pattern of the county and makes projections for the amount of land that may be required by various identified land uses. The amount of acreage devoted to various land uses in 1972 is presented in Table 18 and graphically represented on Figure 17. To supplement this information, a "windshield" land use survey was conducted in 1975. Table 19 provides estimates on the amount of future land needed by various land uses.

Residential Land Use

Areas of greatest residential concentrations are found in the urban areas. Outside the urban areas, greatest residential concentrations are found in the unincorporated communities of Bunnlevel, Mamers, and Buies Creek and in the Townships of Johnsonville and Anderson Creek. Aside from these concentrations, residential units are scattered along the county's primary and secondary highways. An idea of the number of dwelling units in the county and each township may be obtained from Tables 20 and 21. As noted in the tables, Anderson Creek Township has shown the most dramatic increase in housing units with 1,268 additional units added between the years 1970 and 1975.

The types of dwelling units found in Harnett County run the gamut from new homes in subdivisions through scattered single family homes of all ages and condition, apartments, farm houses, and mobile homes, located either in parks or on individual lots. However, the dominate housing unit in the county is the single family house as 83.3% of the year-round housing units are one unit structures (Table 22).

The highest concentrations of mobile homes are located in Johnsonville and Anderson Creek Townships as these townships border the Fort Bragg/Pope Air Force Military Reservations located in Cumberland County. The reasons for the significant proliferation of mobile homes in the area is the close proximity to the military complex as well as the lack of any regulations in Harnett County controlling mobile home usage. Furthermore, the mobile home offers one of the cheapest forms of living accommodations for transient people.

Table 22 provides an indication of the housing conditions in Harnett County. Of prime importance is the percentage of units lacking some or all plumbing facilities (21.4%) and the percentage of units with 1.01 or more persons per room (10.4). These figures increase to 60.1% and 31.5% respectively for black households.

Aside from the actual housing structures, unpaved streets and highways, scattered trash, junk automobiles, random building patterns, inadequate or no central water and/or sewer system, poor or no street lighting, and low incomes contribute to substandard housing conditions as well as county-wide blight. These conditions may be found in all parts of the county. Areas of particular concern are the concentrations of substandard housing which may be found in the unincorporated community of Shawtown, East and South Erwin, and areas outside of the corporate limits of Dunn and Lillington. In addition, all incorporated towns have pockets of substandard housing within their corporate limits.

TABLE 18

LAND USE INVENTORY BY TOWNSHIP, 1972

Townships	Number of Acres									Total
	Residential	Commercial and Services	Industrial	T.C.U.[1]	Recreational	Agricultural	Forest	Water	Wet Land	
Anderson Creek	1,564.77	120.00	80.00	0	0	7,074.30	34,436.91	382.16	0	43,658.14
Averasboro	1,886.20	593.24	321.88	759.00	40.00	4,280.80	14,865.78	120.00	40.00	22,906.90
Barbecue	756.12	40.00	140.72	40.00	0	8,905.18	27,236.48	543.60	0	37,662.10
Black River	1,130.09	201.44	0	0	0	12,381.92	5,079.81	561.44	0	19,354.70
Buckhorn	635.40	0	0	0	0	3,866.85	14,918.75	40.00	0	19,461.00
Duke	1,161.17	121.44	231.80	231.80	292.52	6,998.50	2,950.94	231.80	0	12,219.97
Grove	850.08	91.08	80.00	0	0	22,064.06	10,087.84	481.44	0	33,654.50
Hectors Creek	483.60	91.08	0	0	0	8,421.63	14,046.19	80.00	0	23,122.50
Johnsonville	182.16	40.00	40.00	0	455.40	3,146.37	37,841.13	140.72	60.72	41,906.50
Lillington	637.57	302.16	665.76	40.00	121.44	6,567.48	9,507.88	799.01	0	18,641.30
Neills Creek	413.53	303.60	140.72	40.00	80.00	12,811.33	6,962.16	182.16	0	20,933.50
Stewarts Creek	241.44	40.00	60.72	0	0	13,600.72	18,609.00	404.32	0	32,956.20
Upper Little River	732.52	40.00	393.96	0	0	20,064.33	40,272.59	280.00	0	61,783.40
Totals	10,674.65	1,984.04	2,155.56	1,110.80	989.36	130,183.47	236,815.46	4,246.65	100.72	388,260.71

1. Transportation, Communication, Utilities

Source: Region M Council of Governments, 1976.

EXISTING LAND USE

LEGEND

🟨 RESIDENTIAL

🟥 COMMERCIAL

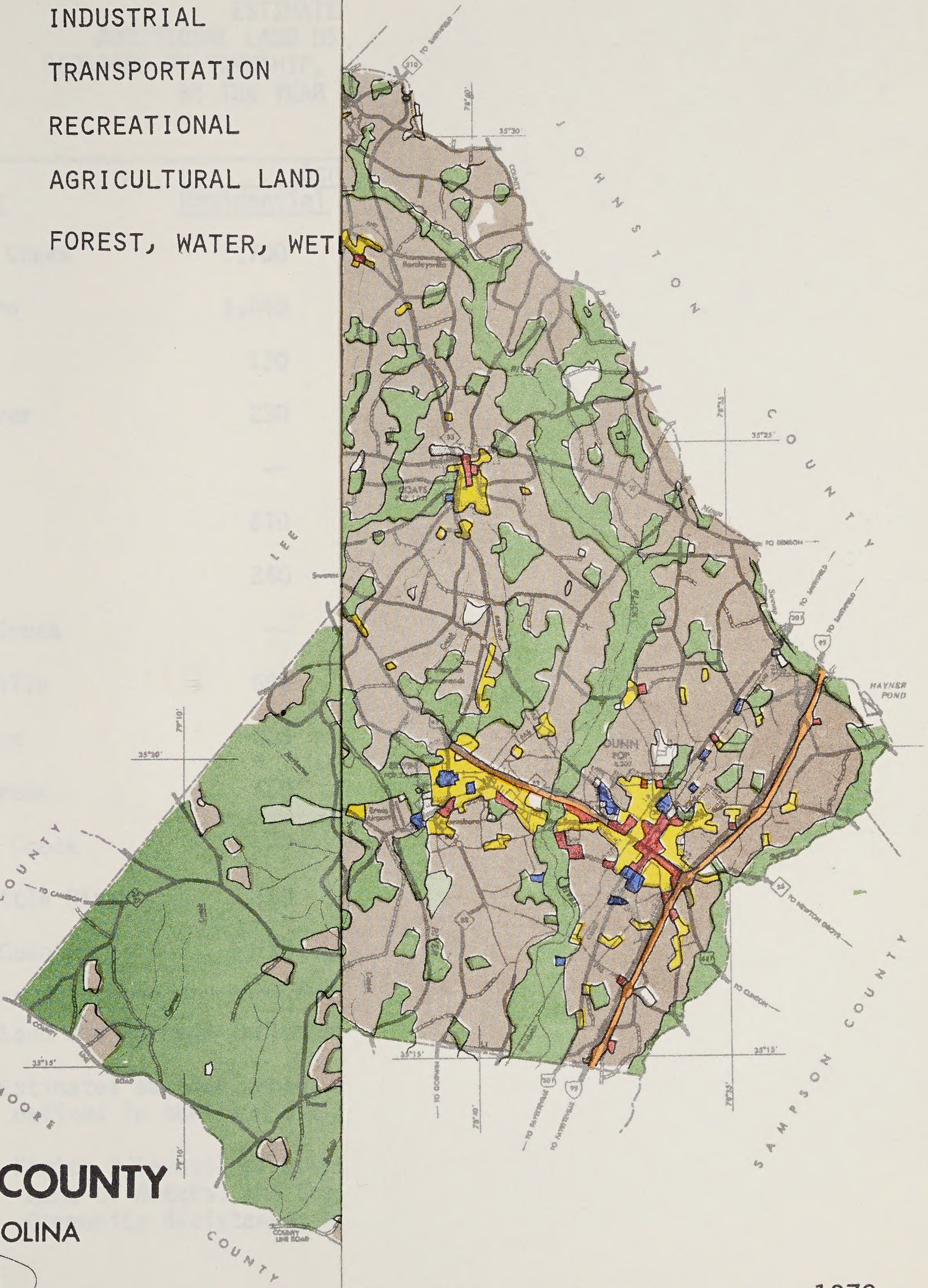
🟦 INDUSTRIAL

🟧 TRANSPORTATION

🟩 RECREATIONAL

🟫 AGRICULTURAL LAND

🟩 FOREST, WATER, WET



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

0 4

SCALE IN MILES

RCE: U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1972

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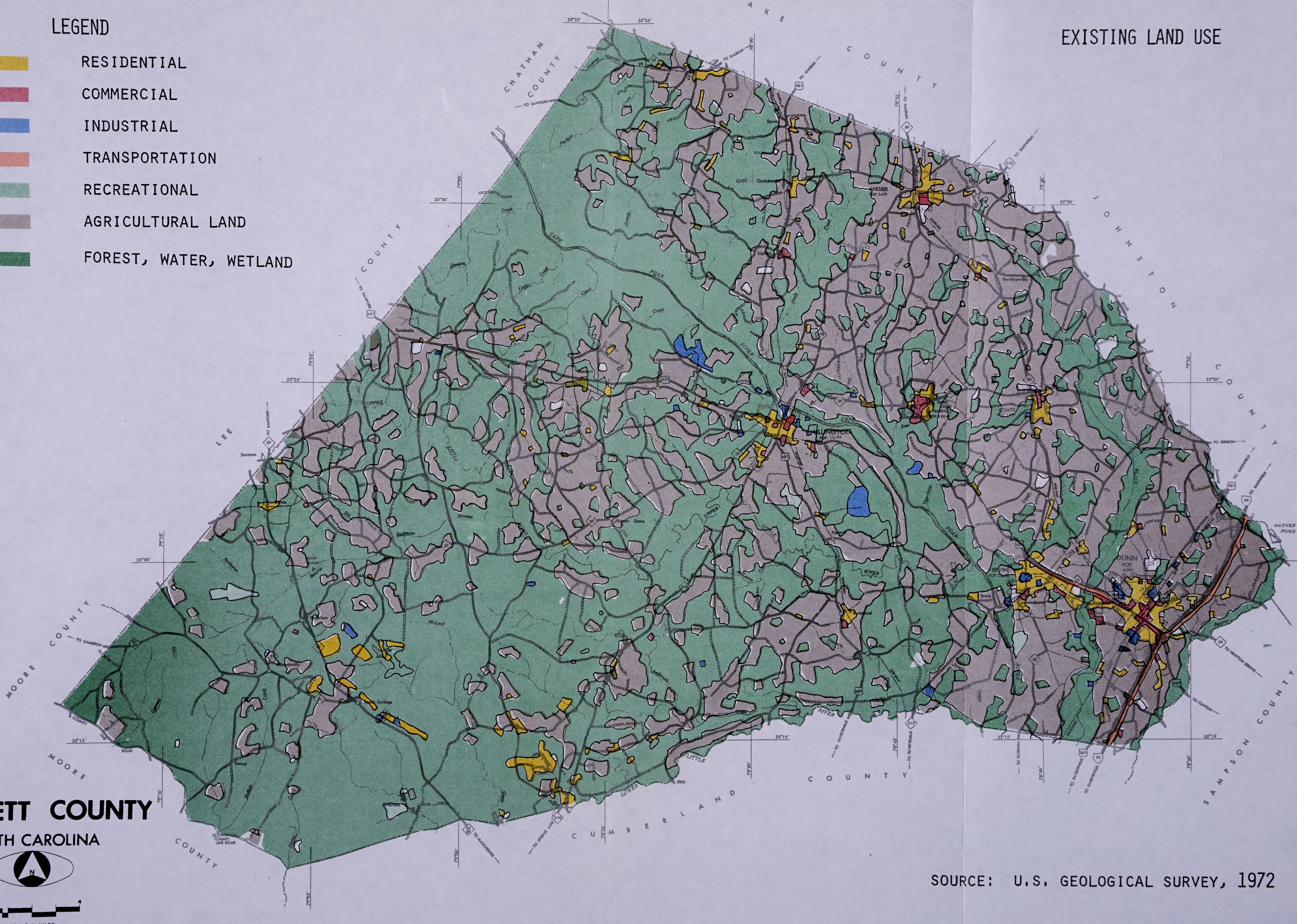
FIGURE 17

EXISTING LAND USE

LEGEND

🟨	RESIDENTIAL
🟥	COMMERCIAL
🟦	INDUSTRIAL
🟧	TRANSPORTATION
🟩	RECREATIONAL
⬜	AGRICULTURAL LAND
🟩	FOREST, WATER, WETLAND



HARNETT COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

SOURCE: U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 1972

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FIGURE 17

TABLE 19

ESTIMATED
ADDITIONAL LAND USE ACREAGE
REQUIRED BY TOWNSHIP, HARNETT COUNTY,
BY THE YEAR 2000

Townships	Acreage Requirements		
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
Anderson Creek	1,700	50	30
Averasboro	1,440	300	880
Barbecue	130	10	20
Black River	230	20	70
Buckhorn	--	--	--
Duke	610	40	730
Grove	240	10	250
Hectors Creek	--	--	--
Johnsonville	580	20	--
Lillington	200	40	560
Neills Creek	460	30	440
Stewarts Creek	--	--	--
Upper Little River	140	10	10
Harnett County	5,730	530	2,990

NOTES: Land Use Acreage includes rights-of-way for transportation.

Estimates exclude urban, rural, and conservation areas as defined in the land use plan section of this study.

Source: Region M Council of Governments and North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Community Assistance, May, 1976.

TABLE 20

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING UNITS

BY TOWNSHIP, HARNETT COUNTY, 1970

	Year-round Housing Units			Estimated Population		
	Total	Vacancy	Occupied	Total	Per Household	Group Quarters
Anderson Creek	1,000	8.2%	918	3,075	3.35	-
Averasboro	3,894	5.8%	3,669	11,657	3.17	26
Barbecue	946	7.5%	875	2,844	3.24	8
Black River	1,261	7.8%	1,163	3,699	3.17	14
Buckhorn	291	5.4%	275	862	3.13	-
Duke	1,862	5.4%	1,761	5,450	3.09	7
Grove	1,552	8.4%	1,422	4,494	3.16	-
Hectors Creek	569	13.1%	494	1,561	3.13	14
Johnsonville	512	3.3%	495	1,887	3.81	-
Lillington	1,074	9.0%	977	3,618	3.19	501
Neills Creek	1,016	8.5%	929	4,072	3.00	1,284
Stewarts Creek	621	7.2%	576	2,399	4.16	2
Upper Little River	1,233	7.7%	1,138	4,049	3.51	56
Harnett County	15,831	7.2%	14,692	49,667	3.25	1,912

Source: 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing; and estimates by Region "M" Council of Governments, February 4, 1976.

TABLE 21

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING UNITS

BY TOWNSHIP, HARNETT COUNTY, 1975

	Year-Round Housing Units			Estimated Population		
	Total	Vacancy	Occupied	Total	Per Household	Group Quarters
Anderson Creek	2,268	3.1%	2,197	6,940	3.16	-
Averasboro	4,223	5.8%	3,978	11,930	2.99	30
Barbecue	1,029	7.0%	957	2.930	3.05	10
Black River	1,360	7.8%	1,254	3,770	2.99	20
Buckhorn	320	5.4%	303	900	2.97	-
Duke	2,000	5.4%	1,892	5,520	2.91	10
Grove	1,680	8.4%	1,539	4,590	2.98	-
Hectors Creek	610	13.1%	530	1,580	2.95	20
Johnsonville	794	7.2%	737	2,650	3.59	-
Lillington	998	5.7%	941	3,320	3.00	500
Neills Creek	1,100	8.5%	1,007	3,990	2.82	1,150
Stewarts Creek	768	15.5%	649	2,540	3.92	-
Upper Little River	1,522	10.3%	1,365	4,580	3.31	60
Harnett County	18,672	7.1%	17,349	55,240	3.08	1,800

Source: 1970 U.S. Census of Population and Housing; 1975 Housing Condition Surveys by NCDNER-DCA and Region "M" staff; Building Permits issued by the Town of Dunn and Erwin; and estimates by Region "M" Council of Governments, February 4, 1976.

TABLE 22

COMPARISON OF SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

HARNETT COUNTY AND STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1970

	Harnett County	State of North Carolina
Total Housing Units	15,867	1,641,222
Total White Occupied Housing Units	11,932	1,220,681
Total Black Occupied Housing Units	2,705	277,237
Percent Owner Occupied	61.7	65.4
-% White Owner Occupied	86.8	86.6
-% Black Owner Occupied	12.8	12.8
Percent Renter Occupied	38.3	34.6
-% White Renter Occupied	72.2	69.9
-% Black Renter Occupied	27.5	28.9
Percent in One-Unit Structures	83.3	82.9
Percent of Total Housing Units Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities	21.4	15.6
Percent of Black Occupied Housing Units Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities	60.1	38.6
Percent with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room (Occupied Units)	10.4	10.2
Percent with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room (Black Occupied Units)	31.5	25.0
Medium Number of Rooms		
-Owner Occupied	5.3	5.4
-Renter Occupied	4.4	4.3
Medium Number of Rooms (Black Occupied Units)		
-Owner Occupied	5.1	5.2
-Renter Occupied	4.3	4.2
Median Value		
-Owner Occupied Units	$11,600	$12,800
-Black Owner Occupied Units	$ 8,700	$ 8,000
Median Contract Rent	$ 52	$ 59
Median Contract Rent of Black Rental Units	$ 38	$ 44
Percent of Year-Round Housing Units Built, 1939 or Earlier	38.9	31.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Detailed Housing Characteristics, HC (1)-B35, (Washington, 1970).

U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Housing Characteristics, HC (1)-A35, (Washington, 1970).

Commercial Land Use

Commercial concentrations are located in the towns of Harnett County. Most of these commercial areas consist of small central business districts which offer a variety of retail services. The only major shopping center activity is located in the City of Dunn. In the rural parts of the county, commercial activity consists mainly of small grocery stores and service stations, which are located along the primary and secondary highways. There is no strip commercial development as yet in rural parts of the county, thus, leaving the county an excellent opportunity to create well planned, convenient shopping centers.

Industrial Land Use

As with commercial land use, industrial activities are concentrated within the towns or within the planning jurisdictions of each town. The only major industrial operations in the county's planning area are Becker Sand and Gravel Company and Champion Mobile Homes.

Public and Quasi-Public Land Uses

Many public and quasi-public uses are located within the planning jurisdictions of the towns. In other parts of the county, public and quasi-public facilities are limited mostly to churches scattered along the highways, school sites, which were graphically located on Figure 14, and recreational sites. Major recreational sites include Raven Rock State Park and two golf courses.

Open Space Land Utilization

This category includes the largest amount of acreage in Harnett County. It includes water areas and lands devoted to forests, wetlands, and agriculture. All of these areas are identified in Figure 17.

LAND USE PLAN DESCRIPTION

The land use plan, graphically presented in Figure 18, establishes a generalized growth pattern for Harnett County over the next twenty-four years. It is designed to provide the most desirable living environment for present and future county residents. This plan and its complementary growth policies were derived through an analysis of the background information, existing land use pattern, future land use needs, citizen participation, and input from the County Planning Board and County Commissioners.

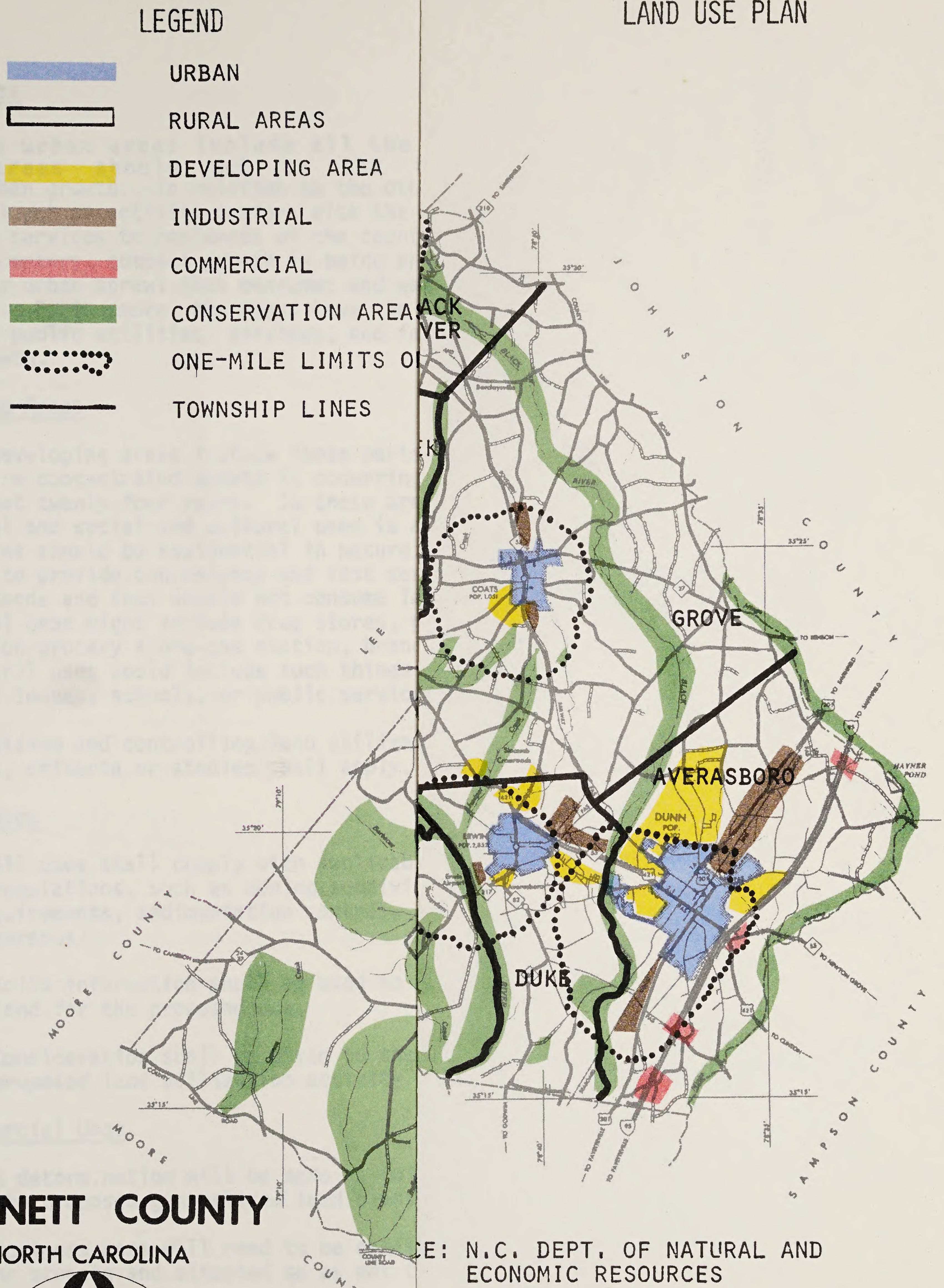
Growth Policies

The following policies are established as a means to help guide future land utilization decisions.

1. Existing developed concentrations of land uses, such as urban areas, shall act as focal points for continued urban type growth.
2. Rural parts of the County shall be protected from undesirable forms of urban development and be retained mainly for such uses as agriculture, forestry, mining, and protection of wildlife.
3. Medium to high density development of all types, such as three or more dwelling units per acre, shall occur only where public utilities and facilities are available or where private systems are determined to be satisfactory. In determining the adequacy of private systems, the county shall consider the possibility that these systems may become part of a public system at some future date.
4. Historical sites and cultural features shall be protected by encouraging preservation activities and proper relationships between land uses.
5. The County shall strive to provide amentities as needed by its expanding population and set aside land as such amenities require.
6. Areas of the County demonstrating a need for improvement activities shall be improved in the long-term through code enforcement and in the short-term through community development projects.
7. County growth shall be approached with the thought of energy conservation. Thus, growth shall be concentrated as much as possible.
8. Valuable natural resources, such as prime agricultral land, forests, mining sites, and environmentally sensitive or natural areas shall be protected from development.

The following descriptions identify the generalized land use classifications of the plan and establishes, where appropriate, standards, criteria, or studies that will be used in helping to effectively guide and control land utilization.

LAND USE PLAN



HARNETT COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA

SCALE IN MILES

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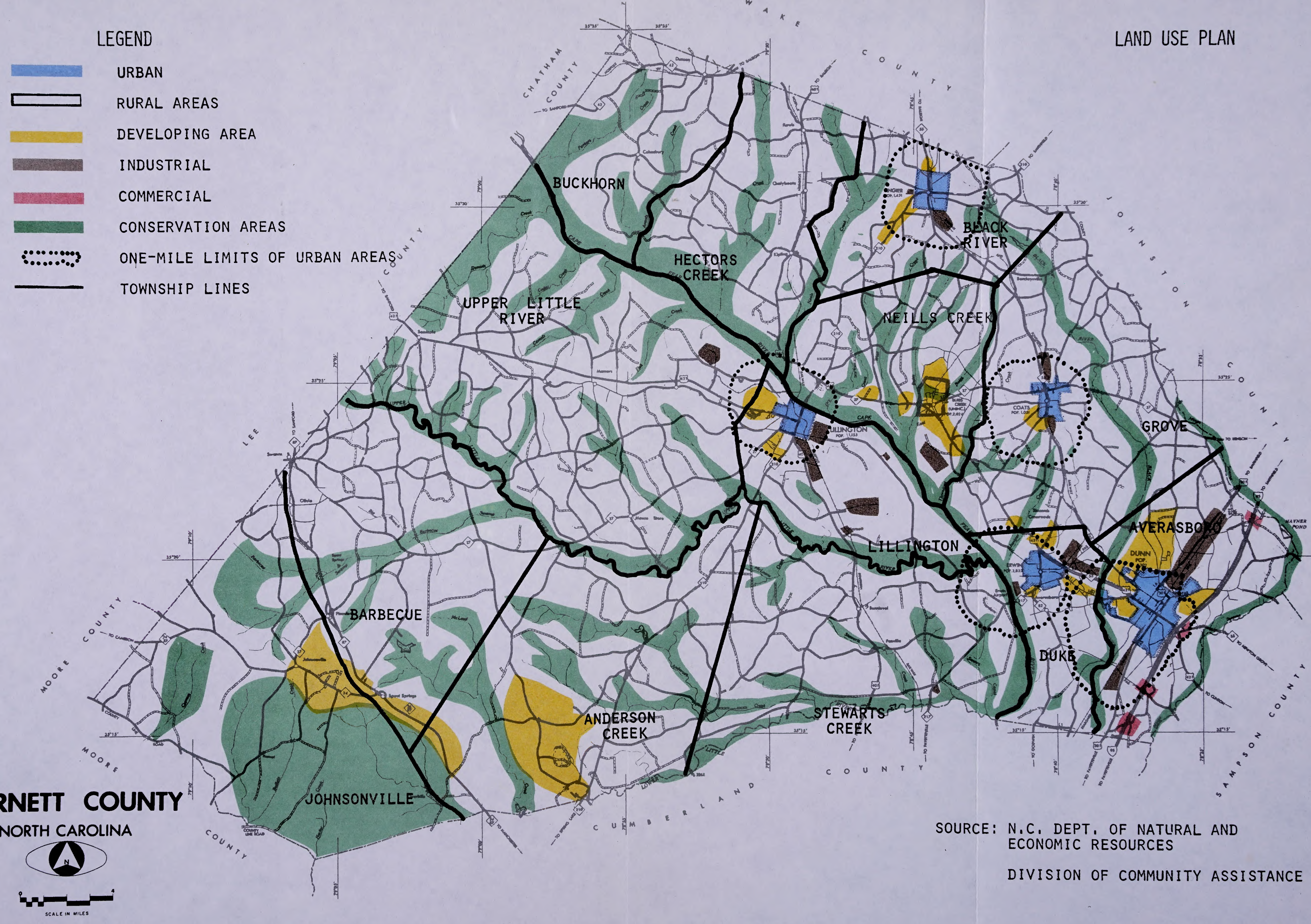
FIGURE 18

LAND USE PLAN



HARNETT COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

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SOURCE: N.C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

FIGURE 18

Urban Areas

The urban areas include all the incorporated towns. These areas should act as the focal points for future urban growth. In relation to the other parts of the county, the towns will act as activity centers with the primary function of providing goods and services to residents of the county. With the towns acting as activity centers, compact growth is being encouraged which will help deter the costly urban sprawl that consumes and wastes valuable land and energy resources. Furthermore, the towns have the capability of providing the necessary public utilities, services, and facilities that are required by urban growth.

Developing Areas

The developing areas include those parts of the county outside the urban areas where concentrated growth is occurring or where it is likely to occur in the next twenty-four years. In these areas, a mixture of residential, commercial and social and cultural uses is anticipated. The main character of the area should be residential in nature. Commercial uses would be designed to provide convenience and fast service to surrounding residential neighborhoods and thus should not consume large quantities of land. Such commercial uses might include drug stores, grocery stores, laundries, the combination grocery store-gas station, branch banks, or gas stations. Social and cultural uses would include such things as churches, recreational areas, clubs and lodges, schools, or public service facilities.

In guiding and controlling land utilization in this area, the following standards, criteria or studies shall apply.

All Uses

1. All uses shall comply with applicable state, federal, or local regulations, such as zoning, subdivision, building codes, FHA requirements, sedimentation control, or guidelines for handicapped persons.
2. Soils information shall be used to determine the suitability of the land for the proposed use.
3. Consideration shall be given to the effect on the environment of the proposed land utilization activity.

Commercial Uses

1. A determination will be made as to whether the use is in keeping with the proposed generalized land classification previously stated.
2. Business uses will need to be easily accessible from major highways or streets and situated so as not to create traffic congestion.
3. Business uses should be located only in those areas where they will not have an adverse effect on the character of the area.

4. Where possible, business uses should be located near the geographical center of the area being served.

5. Business enterprises should be considered in light of the population which can adequately support a given number of business ventures.

Social and Cultural Uses

1. In determining the amount of public recreation space required to adequately meet the needs of a population, a good starting place is to use the national recreation standard of ten acres per one thousand people. Ultimately, however, this figure could increase or decrease depending on such local factors as private recreation facilities, needs and desires of citizens, quantity and quality of existing facilities, time-distance from recreational areas, and local traditions and desires.

2. In determining needs and standards for public facilities, a comprehensive look at Harnett County's public facilities should be accomplished through a county facilities plan. Once the needs are established, a program to meet these needs should be established through a capital improvements program.

Industrial Areas

Industrial areas include those lands that are conducive to such development. Some of these areas have already been designated prime industrial sites. In selecting these sites and to assist in controlling industrial growth, the following locational standards apply:

1. Industrial operations shall comply with applicable state, federal, or local regulations such as zoning, air quality standards, and wastewater treatment.

2. Industries should be located on sites that are relatively level, well drained and not subject to flooding, and where the soils are suitable.

3. Industrial sites should be located where public facilities, services, and utilities are either provided or can be provided at a reasonable cost.

4. Industrial sites should be located where transportation facilities are readily accessible.

5. Industries should be located in areas where they can be assured that existing and proposed development in these areas will not be incompatible with various industrial operations.

6. Industries should be within easy commuting time of residential areas and accessible to major thoroughfare and transit routes directly connected with residential areas.

7. Industries should be provided with several choices for location.

8. Consideration shall be given to the affect on the environment of the proposed industrial use.

9. Industrial sites should be located where employees are within close proximity of facilities and amenities such as schools, libraries, hospital, shopping, and recreation.

Commercial Areas

Commercial areas include those lands that would be particularly suitable for major business activity. These areas are located at the I-95 interchanges. Commercial uses in these areas would probably be designed to serve the passing motorist. In selecting these sites and to assist in controlling commercial growth, the following standards and criteria apply:

1. Business operations shall comply with applicable state, federal, or local regulations such as zoning and health and safety codes.
2. Soils information shall be used to determine the suitability of the land for the proposed use.
3. Consideration shall be given to the effect on the environment of the proposed business use.
4. Business uses will need to be easily accessible from major highways and situated so as not to create traffic congestion.
5. Business uses should be located only in those areas where they will not have an adverse effect on the character of the area.
6. Business uses should be considered in light of the population which can adequately support a given number of business ventures.
7. Business uses in these areas should have accessibility to public facilities, utilities, and services.

Conservation Areas

The conservation areas shall include those parts of the county which should be maintained in a natural state and where very limited or no public services are provided. The conservation areas would contain fragile, hazard or other lands which are necessary to maintain a healthy natural environment. For example, such lands as wetlands, prime wildlife habitats, unique natural areas, historic sites, steep slopes and prominent high points, flood prone areas, publicly owned forests, parks, fish and game lands, non-intensive outdoor recreation lands, publicly owned water supply watershed areas, and surface waters may be included as conservation areas.

Conservation areas shall be controlled through the standards specified in applicable federal, state, and local regulations such as zoning, flood plain control, wildlife protection, especially of endangered species, historic site preservation through the requirements necessary for special tax treatment and hunting restrictions.

Rural Areas

Rural areas of the County will include lands that are particularly suited for agricultural activities, forestry, or mining operations. Generally, the only

significant additional type of land use occurring in rural areas would be very low density residential development such as one dwelling unit per acre or larger. Such residential development would usually occur in relation to an agricultural activity. Other uses might include the small country grocery store and gas station, churches, and parks. However, land in the rural areas of the county should not be utilized for urban type development.

Rural land utilization shall be controlled through the standards specified in applicable federal, state, and local regulations such as zoning and the regulation of the use of farm chemicals.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This section is devoted to various techniques which may be used to implement the concepts of the plan and achieve the plan's previously stated goals and objectives.

Zoning

Zoning regulations are particularly important to shaping land development. The Ordinance helps to insure that land uses are properly located with respect to one another, that sufficient land is available for each type of use, and that density of development is suitable both to the level of community services available and to the natural features of the land.

During the fiscal year 1976-1977, a Zoning Ordinance for Harnett County will be prepared.

Subdivision Regulations

Subdivision regulations can insure that proper design standards are met as new areas are developed and that necessary improvements are provided in the subdivision. New home owners are assured that sanitary systems will function properly, that promised paving, storm drainage, curbing, and other improvements will be properly installed, and that accurate markers will be provided for property line surveys. The chief benefit of such regulations is their ability to prevent many future problems, while planned developments are still lines on paper rather than substandard lots sold to unsuspecting purchasers.

Harnett County is currently in the process of adopting subdivision regulations.

Codes

Housing, building, plumbing, electrical, and fire codes are an important part of any planning program. Properly enforced, they insure adequate health, sanitation and safety standards for community living. The State of North Carolina has adopted such codes and encourages counties and municipalities to adopt the same.

Harnett County should adopt building and housing codes in the near future.

Building Inspection Department

Once growth control ordinances and codes are adopted, the county will have to establish a building inspection department to assure enforcement. When the department is established by ordinance and a building inspector(s) employed, the inspector(s) should attend training sessions offered periodically by the Institute of Government.

A building inspection department will be crucial to most community development programs, as the building inspector would investigate the structural condition of housing units and determine the adequacy of the unit according to adopted ordinances and codes. Once an inspection is made, the course of action necessary to correct problems can be ascertained.

A long-term project, which the county and small towns should investigate in greater detail, is the possibility of having the county inspector(s) enforce building and housing codes and growth control ordinances in the small towns. This may reduce the overall expense of the enforcement program, reduce the burden on small towns to create and operate individual departments, insure continuity between town and county code and ordinance enforcement, and improve the effectiveness of code and ordinance enforcement.

Housing Improvement

In addition to controling new and existing residential land use through zoning, subdivision, and housing codes, there are forms of housing assistance programs available to help needy persons provide adequate shelter for themselves and their families. Avenues available for consideration include mortgage assistance and the new Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program. Through this program, HUD will provide housing assistance payments on behalf of eligible lower-income families (i.e. families whose income does not exceed 80% of the median income for the locality) occupying newly constructed, substantially relocated or existing housing. This payment will make up the difference between the approved rent for the unit and the amount the family is required to pay which is not less than 15% nor more than 25% of the family's adjusted income. Housing projects may be owned by private owners, both profit-motivated and non-profit, and by public housing agencies.

Other housing improvement measures that may be used include the following:

1. A housing authority may be formed.

2. Local organizations, such as civic clubs and the Chamber of Commerce may help organize and conduct neighborhood clean-up, paint-up, and fix-up campaigns. This should be done on a regularly scheduled basis.

3. Funds for community development in low to moderate income areas may be available from the Community Development Act of 1974. Money from this act may be used for a variety of activities such as construction of water and sewer lines, housing demolition and rehabilitation, street paving, and community center construction.

Soil Survey

A detailed soils analysis is being prepared for Harnett County. As it is completed, the Planning Board and Building Inspector should use it as a guide in determining the suitability of land parcels for uses that are proposed.

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Harnett County Health Department

Particular care should be taken to insure the participation of the Harnett County Health Department in the enforcement of the zoning and subdivision regulations. In particular, their opinion on the adequacy of proposed sewerage disposal systems will be important to overall land use decisions.

North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources

The Division of Environmental Management should be consulted in determining whether existing and proposed land uses are meeting or would meet established federal and state wastewater and clean air regulations. Opinions from these agencies will be helpful in making land use management decisions.

201 Facilities Planning

The municipalities of the county should continue to improve their wastewater collection and treatment systems through continued participation in 201 Facilities Planning. This will help insure a safe and healthful living environment in urbanizing parts of the county.

208 Water Quality Management Planning

The Planning Board and County Commissioners should keep informed of the developments and importance to the county of 208 Planning. Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act provides for areawide management planning in areas which, as a result of urban-industrial concentrations and other factors, have substantial water quality control problems. Through 208, such areas are provided funding to plan for the establishment of a comprehensive management program controlling municipal and industrial wastewater, storm and sewer runoff, non-point source pollutants, and land use as it relates to water quality.

General Revenue Sharing

The federal government is returning a certain percentage of the county's tax funds to the county for use as the county sees fit, subject to certain restrictions. These funds can be utilized for many forms of community development projects. Careful consideration should be given the use of these funds in order to discourage the spending of general revenue sharing funds for items and projects which can be financed readily by other means.

Rural Development Act

The U.S. Congress has recently passed an act giving highest priority to the revitalization and development of rural areas (Public Law 92-419, August, 1972). This act has many provisions which could assist Harnett County in implementing the land development plan, such as loans and grants for community facilities construction, industries, and housing. The county should become familiar with the act and seek financial assistance wherever possible.

Citizen Participation

In an effort to make the plan an effective guide for county growth, citizen participation should be encouraged. This should be a continuing process in which county goals, objectives, and policies are constantly being reviewed and updated.

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With the existence of the Citizens Advisory Committee and the holding of many public meetings, public hearings, and meetings with civic groups on topics concerning community development and comprehensive planning, the county has made an excellent effort in achieving a high degree of citizen participation.

Role of the Planning Board

The most important means of implementing the concepts of this plan will be the Harnett County Planning Board, as this agency should spearhead all land use planning and enforcement efforts. In addition, to insure the coordination, effectiveness, and continuity of land use planning with community development strategies and other planning efforts such as those relating to transportation, finance, recreation, and public utilities and facilities, the Planning Board should coordinate all county planning efforts with those of the incorporated municipalities in the county as well as the planning efforts of all state and regional agencies.

Use Value Assessment for Farm and Forest Land

The current statute permitting farm and forest land to be assessed at its present use value rather than market value should be utilized by owners of such lands. This law provides needed tax relief to the owners of such land in or near developing areas as well as helping to slow down the rate of conversion of these lands to urban uses.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

During the past several years, considerable legislation on the federal, state, and local governmental levels has been passed to assure that an environment of high quality will be maintained as development occurs. This plan has been designed with the intent of maximizing environmental protection. The following discussion outlines the general impacts the plan will have on the environment if it is carefully utilized.

Abstract

This study defines a pattern of orderly and systematic growth for Harnett County based upon an analysis of physical, economic, and social conditions, local traditions and desires, and basic planning principles. Once this analysis was completed and a plan described, implementation strategies were offered.

Environmental Effects

Beneficial Effects:

1. More efficient land utilization is being encouraged as urban growth is to be concentrated near established urban areas.

2. Valuable natural resources such as wildlife, prime agricultural lands, forests, mining sites and environmentally sensitive or natural areas are being protected.

3. Encouragement is given to upgrade areas of the county demonstrating a need for improvement activities, such as housing rehabilitation.

4. Energy conservation is being encouraged through the emphasis on a compact growth pattern.

5. Historical and cultural sites are being preserved and protected.

6. Development is being guided in a manner which shall protect the public health, safety, and welfare through the recommended use of a zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, building codes, the creation of a building inspection department, and other applicable federal, state and local regulations.

7. Where high density development is to occur, public services, utilities and facilities are recommended to insure a healthy environment.

8. Utilization of soils information is encouraged to insure the suitability of land for a proposed use.

9. A determination of the effects on the environment of all proposed uses is being encouraged before the uses are allowed to exist.

Adverse Effects:

1. As even well-planned new development occurs, some natural vegetation must be destroyed, and there will be some increases in storm water run-off, as well as increased quantities of sewer effluent and solid waste.
2. As additional development occurs, open space will be consumed. Some of this space will be prime agricultural and timber lands.
3. Any improvement activity such as water line extensions, or street paving could cause short-term adverse environmental impacts such as dust, sedimentation, and destruction of natural vegetation.

Unavoidable Adverse Environmental Effects

Effects of development which cannot be avoided entirely will be the loss of some natural vegetation, increases in storm run-off and waste products, and the potential for some urban sprawl.

Alternatives

Growth occurring without a land use plan could result in much more inefficient land use, overburdening of public utilities, and intrusion into environmentally sensitive areas. The resources available for providing large scale utilities are limited and development must be concentrated in those areas where such services will be available.

Alternative arrangements of land use, such as scattered controlled growth, uncontrolled growth, and growth concentrated along major highways, were considered prior to arriving at those shown in the land use plan. This arrangement was felt to be preferable from an environmental standpoint because the land use pattern is generally compact, implying fewer new public services, facilities, and utilities thus decreasing future county expenditures for such activities and conserving valuable land resources and energy.

Relationship Between Short-Term Uses of the Environment and Maintenance of Long-Term Productivity

This plan proposes orderly and systematic growth which will encourage efficient land use and protection of natural features. Although some farm land and unused vacant areas will be built-up in coming years, the urban development will be efficiently planned and constructed, leaving undistrubed the rural character of much of the planning area.

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

The conversion of agricultural and wooded lands to urban uses cannot be reversed; however, a compact form of growth will minimize as much as possible the effects of the loss of the above lands in the planning area.

Applicable Federal, State, and Local Controls

Federal: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964

Environmental Quality Act of 1970

Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973

Executive Order 11514, March, 1970, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality

Executive Order 11593, May 1971, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment

Rural Development Act of 1972

State: Water Use Act of 1967

Planning and Regulation of Development, Chapter 160A, Article 19

Soil Conservation District Law of 1937

Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973

North Carolina Environmental Policy Act of 1971

"Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Air Pollution," January 21, 1972

"Rules and Regulations, Classifications, and Water Quality Standards Applicable to the Surface Waters of N. C." October 13, 1970

"Rules and Regulations Providing for the Protection of Public Water Supplies," August 26, 1965; amended September 19, 1968

"Rules and Regulations Governing the Disposal of Sewage from any Residence, Place of Business or Place of Public Assembly in North Carolina," August 26, 1971; January 8, 1974

Local: Plan recommends adoption of a zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, and building codes.

Mitigation Measures

The adoption and use of the plan by public and private groups and participation by the citizenry will mitigate adverse environmental effects. Continued enforcement and updating of all planning reports will also assist the community in this regard.

Problems and Objectives Raised by Other Agencies

There have been no problems or objectives raised by other agencies or organizations at this time.

FOOTNOTES

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2. Region M Council of Governments, *Regional Development Guide for Region M*, Fayetteville, North Carolina, July, 1975, pages 28-33.

3. Moore, Gardner, and Associates, Inc., *Northeast Harnett County Metropolitan Water District Feasibility Study*, Asheboro, North Carolina, December, 1975, page 26.

4. *Ibid*., page 27.

5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Environmental Reconnaissance Inventory of the State of North Carolina, Provisional Study*, Washington, D.C., November, 1972, page 20.

6. *Ibid*.

7. *Ibid*., page 8.

8. *Ibid*., pages 15-24.

9. *Ibid*., pages 26 and 31.

10. *Ibid*., pages 28 and 31.

11. *Ibid*., pages 29 and 31.

12. *Ibid*., pages 32-35.

13. Interview with the Soil Conservation Service, January, 1976.

14. *Op. Cit*., Region M Council of Governments, pages 48-49.

15. Carolina Power and Light Company, Industrial Development Section, January, 1974, page B-8.

16. North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Division of Commerce and Industry, "Community Data Sheets", Fayetteville, North Carolina, January 31, 1976.

17. *Op. Cit*., Carolina Power and Light Company, Industrial Development Section, page C-1.

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U.S. Department of Agricultural, Soil Conservation Service, An Appraisal of Potentials for Outdoor Recreational Development in Harnett County, Lillington, North Carolina: December, 1973.

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PC(1) - B35 General Population Characteristics, North Carolina, 1970.

First Count Information Tape, unpublished data, 1970.

HC(1) - B35 Detailed Housing Characteristics, North Carolina, 1970.

PC(1) - C35 General Social and Economic Characteristics, North Carolina, 1970.

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